FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII.—NO. 18.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 8.]

Three Angels.

They say this life is barren, drear, and cold,
Ever the same sad song was sung of old,
Ever the same long weary tale is told,
And to our lips is held the cup of strife,
And yet—a little love can sweeten life.

They say our hands may grasp but joys destroyed
Youth has but dreams, and age an aching void,
Whose Dead sea fruit long ago has cloyed,
Whose night with wild tempestuous storms is rife
And yet—a little hope can brighten life.

They say we fling ourselves in wild despair
Amidst the broken treasures scattered there,
Where all is wrecked, where all once promised fair,
And stab ourselves with sorrow's two-edged knife
And yet—a little patience strengthens life.

Is it then true, this tale of bitter grief,
Of mortal anguish finding no relief?
Lo! midst the Winter shines the Laurel's leaf;
Three Angels share the lot of human strife,
Three Angels glorify the path of life.

Love, Hope, and Patience cheer us on our way,
Love, Hope, and Patience form our spirit's stay,
Love, Hope, and Patience watch us day by day,
And bid the desert bloom with beauty vernal,
Until the Earthly fades in the Eternal.

—*Temple Bar.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

[The attention of publishers is called to the OBSERVER as a medium for advertising books by means of well written notices. It reaches a class of readers, many of whom do not take Northern papers, and living out of reach of a bookstore, are desirous of knowing something of a book before ordering it. Its literary editor, Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, has had some years' experience in noticing new books for the press, and is well known throughout the South as a writer. All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

Harper & Brothers have issued in book form, price $1.25, "*Shandon Bells*," by William Black, which has been running for the last year in their Monthly Magazine. It is the fashion to call Black the first novelist of the day, therefore we are prepared to be denounced as a literary heretic when we say that he is no more tiresome in this novel than in his preceding ones; perhaps a little less so, as it opens well, and the experience of the hero in London, on his first entrance on his editorial career, is well told and free from prosiness and minute detail of scenery, which grows —after a hundred or so pages—rather wearisome. "Kitty" is well drawn, but soon as she deserts the hero the interest in the story flags. There is no plot to it. The "simon pure" novel reader, who reads for the interest of the story and the delineation of character, will be disappointed in it. The publishers, however, have done their best for the author, not only in this volume but in the cheap edition of his works, sixteen in number, which they advertise at from 20 to 40 cents each according to length.

Mary Agnes Kricker's novel of the "*Jewel in the Lotus*," which is running in Lippincott's Magazine, has, in the April number, slightly fallen off from the excellence of the three preceding ones, but is still good; the duchess who was content to do the small charities which waited at her door-step, and leave to God the evils of humanity which she could not remedy, is well drawn and admirably contrasted with the large-hearted, far seeing philanthropist who admits that he is too much inclined to forget that the world does not rest on his shoulders. We cannot yet tell whether "Aurora" or "Amelia" is the heroine, but the contrast between the two and the equally divergent character of the American "Miss Melville" is well drawn. So far, the story shows power in the delineation of character and conception of plot. We look every month with pleasure for the arrival of this magazine, as, beside this serial, it contains much of interest, and is well gotten up with good print and illustrations.

Alden of Vesey street, however, sends us in "*Choice Literature*" the very best periodical, for its price, that is laid on our table. He promises, for $1.00, to furnish one thousand pages of reading, ordinary magazine size and double column, in small but clear type. The monthly numbers will not all be the same size, but in the whole year the subscriber will get the stipulated thousand pages. It is an eclectic, the selections being generally from the foreign periodicals, but it contains much that is good from the American ones. The papers are almost all from the pens of liberal thinkers and writers. In the February number, which is the first issued since the enlargement of the magazine, we have articles from Matthew Arnold, Tyndall, Proctor, Herbert Spencer, the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and an exquisite one from Canon Farrar on Dean Stanley, evidently a labor of love, in which he says that "the ignorant and bigoted stupidity which wrested and preached about his (Dean Stanley's) 'soul-destroying doctrines,'" and "the profoundly irreligious and immoral religionism which talked of him as 'a skeptic' and even as 'an infidel,' did but speak according to its wont." He adds that "even if his friends sometimes desire from him more frequent and formal statements of the Christian Verities," they knew that so far as this was absent it was due, among other things mentioned, "partly to the feeling that on many, even of those points of doctrine which are deemed essential, men of profound holiness and most saintly purity had taken very different views;" and also to his "unalterable conviction that the weightiest matters of the Law are justice, mercy and truth, and the way to come before God, the high God, is to love mercy, do justly, and walk humbly with Him."

The whole article is a beautiful and deserved tribute to one of the purest and best men of the English Church in any age.

Washington Gossip about alleged Presidential Aspirants.

The democratic party has a list of prospective presidential candidates for 1884 of exceptional wealth and social position. Included in the number are Senators Pendleton and Bayard, ex Senator David Davis, Justice Field, General George B. McClellan, Gen. Ben. Butler and Senator Fair. Mr. Tilden would undoubtedly be in the category if his health was not so unpromising. He is, however, not to be considered in this connection, although many prominent democrats say that if he should be able to manage the campaign, he would be the best man the democrats could put up. Judge Davis disclaims affiliation with either of the political parties, but it is very well known that he still regards himself as a presidential possibility, and would accept the democratic nomination with alacrity. All the gentlemen above mentioned, with the exception of Senator Bayard and Mr. Tilden and Gen. Butler, who have resided elsewhere, have in the last two winters made the social horizon of Washington fairly glisten with the splendor and elaboration of their dinners and other entertainments. Senator Bayard is proverbial for keeping open house, but his hospitality is modest and home-like, with no attempt at display. Gen. McClellan first made his advent in Washington society last winter. With the beginning of this season he established himself in house-keeping on a large scale, and he and Mrs. McClellan have been among the stars in the social firmament, no one surpassing them in the number and variety of their entertainments. The glare of lights and the sound of revelry have illuminated and awakened the echoes in the spacious mansion of which the Ohio Senator is the lord proprietor. Showers of golden ducats and standard dollars have poured into the coffers of the swell restaurants in the West End by reason of the feasts, such as Lucullus might have envied, set at the instance of the solid President pro tem. from Illinois and the Silver King from Nevada. Every one of these prospective candidates, with the single exception of Mr. Bayard, is possessed of princely means of his own, but behind Mr. Bayard are devoted friends of collossal fortune who would be glad to pour out of their abundance in any legitimate way to help his election, should he receive the democratic nomination. Four years ago Justice Field inaugurated his campaign for the nomination, with a series of dinners in Washington. It may surprise some to hear Senator Fair classed among the possible presidential candidates, but after Hayes, why not any one? Mr. Fair has shown the remarkable good sense to be able to hold his tongue, which is more than can be said of many ambitious politicians of much greater pretensions. His personal character and his political record are unassailable. The Pacific coast States will be a prize in the next electoral college worth contending for. There does not seem to be any other democrat there who can fill the bill, and in republican circles, with the very point in view of recovering the Pacific States, Senator Miller, of California, with whom Mr. Fair can rank in any respect, has been mentioned for the presidential nomination. Gov. Butler makes periodical trips to Washington, which are set down to the demands of his law practice, but he has on each occasion in his own sly way mingled politics with the law. That he has his weather eye set on the White House may be regarded as absolutely certain, and no less may it be accepted that his tactics with regard to the presidency will be precisely similar to those by which he reached the gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts. The presidential bee in Senator Pendleton's bonnet was born twenty years ago. The bee has grown and grown until its humming and buzzing is apparent in every movement.—*Correspondence of Baltimore Sun.*

PHOTOGRAPHING SPEECH.—The new system of teaching the deaf and dumb by directing them to look at a person speaking, and to note the position of his lips in giving utterance to different sounds, has now been in practice for several years on the Continent; and, as our readers are probably aware, has also been adopted in this country with some success. A Continental teacher has now hit upon a plan of furthering the instruction by having recourse to photography. A model has been chosen whose lips are particularly expressive in their action, and a series of photographs taken of him while pronouncing the different sounds that go to make up a language. Such a "speaking likeness" has been obtained, that, in many cases, even an untrained observer has little difficulty in guessing the letter on the lips of the model, as the photographs are displayed one after another. There were exhibited several of the pictures at the last meeting of the Photographic Society.—*Scientific American.*

The second Musical Convention of Virginia and North Carolina will be held in the city of Petersburg on Tuesday, May 29th. It is expected that representatives from all the musical associations in the two States will be in attendance, and that the body will not only be largely attended but that much benefit to the lovers of fine music will result.

Frederick N. Crouch, the composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," is a gray-haired man, who lives on poor fare in Baltimore. A tattered coat of Confederate gray keeps some of the cold out. He is now out of employment and too old to help himself. He has a wife and five children. He tries to smile cheerily at fate, but admits that he needs help.—*N. Y. World.*

Our schools number 250 white and 140 colored pupils. 390. Proportionately to the population, is there a place in the State that equals Laurinburg in educational interest?—*Laurinburg Exchange.*

A PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE TARIFF BILL.—The difference against the American manufacturer in the labor market and in favor of the European manufacturer, is estimated at about twenty per cent., according to the most impartial investigators. A tariff rate adding an average rate of twenty per cent. to the price of all imported manufactures would, therefore, put the American manufacturer on an equal footing with his foreign competitor. The moderate protectionist and the "tariff for revenue" people say: "We need revenue; let us give him the twenty per cent. tax to enable him to meet the difference between wages here and in England." The "high tariff men" say: "We want more than twenty per ct., because we want to make more money out of the people." As the average rate fixed by the tariff bill is about forty per cent., it will be seen that the country is perhaps paying too much to enable these gentlemen to accumulate fortunes easily. How it bears on the average citizen may be judged by considering that for every dollar he would pay without a tariff, he pays under the present tariff on the following articles, the number of cents here named additional: Steel, 45 cents; iron, 40 cents; pots, kettles, hollow-ware, 53 cents; copper and bronze utensils, 45 cents; earthenware and crockery, 60 cents; glassware, 40 cents; table cutlery, 35 cents; sugar, 50 cents; vinegar, 32 cents; oranges, 20 cents; rice, 100 cents; pe.knives, 35 cents; pins, 30 cents; needles, 25 cents; mirrors, 35 cents; furniture, 35 cents; cotton cloth, 40 cents; flannels, blankets, hats, 75 cents; spool thread, 75 cents; hose, shirts, drawers, 40 cents; men's clothing, 50 cents; women's dress goods, 60 cents; carpets, 40 cents. It is for each citizen to judge for himself whether he favors this increase of the cost of the articles of his daily use or consumption, or whether he should prefer, instead of a merely prohibitory tax for protection, to have the same revenue raised by a lower tariff rate "for revenue only."—*Baltimore Sun.*

BUTLER ON FORT FISHER.—In a recent speech in Boston General Butler explained his campaign against Fort Fisher as follows: Ordered to Fort Fisher and to make an attack upon it after a bombardment of the enemy, I landed a portion of my troops, reconnoitered and first came to the conclusion that it could be captured, but thought it would be at the expense of 6,000 or 7,000 of my soldiers. I reflected that the only advantage of the fort to the enemy was the protection of a few blockade runners, and I also reflected that Gen. Sherman was then marching to the sea, about to go there, and when he got to Savannah, as he did shortly afterwards, the fort would be of no use to the enemy, and would have to be evacuated. Under these circumstances I came to the conclusion to save the lives of my men, and withdrew from the assault. I took them home with me. Other counsels prevailed. It was thought to be necessary for the glory of the American army that the assault should be made. The fort was captured, and 7,000 killed, maimed and wounded men were the result. The dead are in their graves. The maimed and wounded are calling for their pensions and the bounty of the government. I thank God, and that always, that in the retrospect of my life for the last twenty years, whatever may have been my demerits as a general, I have no large butchers' bills on my mind to settle between my conscience and my God.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE MASTERPIECE OF POWERS.—One of the most famous statues of Hiram Powers has had an eventful history. When the Louisiana State capitol was built, in 1850, a statue of Washington was ordered by the State from Powers and placed in a separate building of an old-fashioned, classical style of architecture. Thence it was removed to the rotunda of the State capitol, where Gen. Butler found it in 1862. Imitating Napoleon, he made *opima spolia* of this piece of statuary on the principle that rebels had desecrated the Union of which Washington was the father. It was lucky that the idea occurred to the doughty general, since the State capitol was burned not long afterward. It went to Washington, D. C., where it staid for six years. In 1868 it was returned to the State of Louisiana, and in 1870 was lent to an exposition held at the fair grounds. There fate overtook it at last. It was destroyed in the fire that broke out in the buildings of the exposition. The statue is spoken of as the masterpiece of Powers.—*N. Y. Times.*

NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO.—A gentleman from Virginia was in town some days ago; and, speaking of the superiority of North Carolina tobacco, said he was in Petersburg, Va., a short time since, and was sitting in one of the offices of a prominent commission merchant, when a large manufacturer came in and inquired for wrappers. Said he: "I want Parrish & Blackwell's North Carolina wrappers, and would prefer to pay more for them than any other tobacco."

It is now conceded that there is no tobacco equal to that raised in this State. Manufacturers are realizing the superior color, texture and more especially the flavor that our tobacco possesses, and hence a large increase in orders from foreign manufacturers. Durham smoking tobacco is made of this stock, and hence *its* popularity.—*Durham Recorder.*

Work has been commenced on the Randleman and High Point road; a force of 30 men are at work.—*Greens. Patriot.*

Gen. C. P. Stone, (Stone-Pasha), has returned from Egypt to this country.

To live at home in howswyverie,
To order well my famylye,
To see they lyve not Idillye,
To bring upe childrene vertuislye,
To relyeve poor folk willinglye;
This is my care with modestye,
To leade my lyfe in honestye.—*Inscription on portrait in Huddersfield, Yorkshire.*

Efforts of the Federal City to Become a Capital.

The correspondent of the OBSERVER at Washington writes that vast schemes for the adornment of that city are in progress or contemplation. Of prominent enterprises is the reconstruction and improvement of the Smithsonian Institution, for which Congress made an appropriation.

The Garfield Memorial Church on Vermont Avenue is rapidly approaching completion. St. Marc Hotel is to be enlarged and improved throughout. Plans have been prepared for a magnificent flat-house on the site now occupied by the Metropolitan Club House at the corner of H street and Vermont avenue, and another on Dupont Circle. These suites of rooms, or flats, have proved quite a success here, and many structures of the kind will be commenced during the coming year. The popular Portland flats are to have an addition of sixteen new suites, and a leading real estate agent says he could dispose of a hundred similar apartments if he had them for rent. Work on the new Pension building is now in progress, on the northwest corner of Judiciary Square. The foundations have been nearly completed, and the brick-laying will commence this week with a force of 300 men, which will be increased. It is to be an imposing structure, after the manner of a Roman palace, with its wall surrounding an interior courtyard, and all its apartments communicating directly with the outside air and light. Gen. M. C. Meigs, the supervising architect, has followed in a general way the plan of the great Italian palaces, the first building of the kind ever attempted in this country. It does away with the dark halls and badly ventilated rooms that are found in nearly all of the public buildings here, and which have had such a deleterious effect upon the health of Government employes. It will not be ready for occupancy before the end of the year, and will provide accommodation for 1600 clerks. While every other evidence of progress has manifested itself in this beautiful city, the citizens still clamor for some public spirited man with capital to build a new theatre, opera house, or music hall of sufficient capacity for any possible occasion. But no one with sufficient means seems to catch the idea or see the utility or necessity for such an enterprise. Yet, every year, the city has gatherings and conventions of various kinds that bring thousands of people, and there is no suitable building large enough to accommodate them. The fashionable season here is longer than elsewhere; there is much local interest in musical and dramatic matters; taste is as broad, and culture is quite as liberal in Washington as in some other cities that arrogate to themselves the sobriquet of the Paris or the Athens of America. The inaugural ball is a periodical occurrence, and it would seem all these interests could be concentrated in the enterprise and insure its financial success. A grand musical festival is an impossibility at the National Capital where such projects ought to be fostered, and where they would evidently centre if the one difficulty were removed. However, the city is too full of promise for any public necessity to be long deferred, and it is probable the year will bring forth a project that will meet all the requirements of the case.

TURNING THE TABLES.—The onslaughts of the New York *Evening Post* upon the Southern people in regard to the frequency of homicides, and the general "semi-barbarism," which prevails among them, says the Charlotte *Journal*, has been gradually taken up by the Southern press, and before they get through, the *Post* will find about as much as it can do to defend the civilization of its own end of the country. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has taken up the cudgels at last, and selects Chicago and Cincinnati as its objects of attack. Under the caption "Murder at the North," it says in its issue of Tuesday last:

"We trust the Northern critics of the South have been so encouraged with their missionary efforts in this section they will now give some attention to the lost and deplorable condition of some Northern cities. In Chicago and Cincinnati, blessed by an untrammeled if not an enlightened press and a free pulpit, and spending millions yearly on matters educational, murder is practiced not so much as a fine art, but rather as a species of brutal amusement, and public sentiment will not sustain a law which would restrict it.

In Cincinnati during the past ten years there have been eighty-four murders and only one hanging. This certainly seems to be bad enough, but Chicago, entirely free from the influence of the enlightened public sentiment of the South, has a still more bloody record. Since January 1, 1881, twenty-six months, there have been sixty-nine murders, almost three a month, and only one murderer is punished with death. Such a statement is astounding; in the South it would justify extreme measures of reconstruction, and possibly call for another amendment to a very badly mutilated Constitution. Law, such as prevails in Illinois and Ohio, is just one step further on the road to barbarism than is mob law.

This reveals a condition of affairs most discreditable to the intelligence of our Northern cities, and calls for radical measures of reform. A man's life is safer among the Indians or among the Western miners than in Chicago or Cincinnati. The murderer seems, in those two places, to be the industrious and the distinguished citizen, the one lifted by his powers above the law."

A RICHMOND COUNTY INVENTION.—An improved gang plow to be used in the cultivation of corn and other serials has been patented by Mr. Milton McKee Ritch, of Laurinburg, N. C. The invention consists in placing three beams parallel with one another, to which the cultivator teeth are attached, and connecting them by two screw threaded horizontal rods. By means of nuts and washers on these rods the relative distance between the plow-carrying beams may be increased or diminished as the case requires, and thus the furrows brought nearer together or further apart. Devices are also supplied by which the guide handles of the plow may be separated from one another, or may be elevated to any desired position.—*Scientific Am.*

EXPORTS FROM WILMINGTON.—The value of exports from Wilmington for the 22d of March was $76,950.90. The shipments, comprising cotton, rosin and spirits turpentine, were by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son and D. R. Murchison & Co., and were destined to Cronstadt, Hamburg and London.

Our Public School System.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

NEW BERNE, March 27, 1883.

Man, being essentially a pecuniverous animal, the first question asked generally in respect to any public movement is "will it pay?" It is not necessary, in this nineteenth century, to ask this question about our public schools, as it has long since been demonstrated, to the satisfaction of all intelligent persons, that not only for the greatest good of the greatest number but also considered in its lowest aspects the education of the masses is a good pecuniary investment.

But, as a prudent economical people, does it not become us to enquire whether we are getting the most possible good from the money we annually invest in keeping up our public schools?

The gentleman who, in the last legislature, wished to abolish the office of county superintendent was not far wrong when he said they were a useless expense, and absorbed money that ought to go directly to the teachers. But in our present system these superintendents are a necessary evil, and to abolish that office, without decided hurt to the cause, we must first change the system, the evils of which are apparent to the most casual observer. In the first place the office is at present strictly a political one, and our whole public school machinery an engine in the hands of the party in power. The appointment of teachers, under and by a superindent, even with an examining board, often goes by favor—a Catholic for instance, stands no chance, no matter how well fitted, if pitted against a Protestant.

My limits will not allow me to touch on all the evils of our present school system. Like the Russian Nihilist, I would like to pull it up root and branch, but unlike him desire first to prepare something better, and more in accordance with the religious and political freedom of a republic. Politics, religion, race and color should be eliminated from our public school system, and each parent or tax-payer be able while selecting the school he prefers to avail himself of his quota of the school fund. To do this, abolish the office of county superintendent, and make every dollar of the school fund do a dollar's worth of good in teaching; it is only necessary that each county should have an examining board before which every person desiring to teach school, should be required to show first, a good moral character, and next capacity and education sufficient to enable him to teach reading, writing and arithmetic to the rule of three. With a certificate from this board to that effect, and a notification as to the amount *per capita* which the county can that year pay for each child, let the teacher open his school, provide his own school room, desks, fuel, &c., and charge just what he pleases for tuition, deducting from each child's bill the amount due that child from the school fund, and himself drawing that amount from the treasury on presentation of a certificate from the parent that the child has attended his school for the period mentioned.

This plan has been successfully tried in the State of Texas, as I know by personal experience; my children's school bills were sent in every quarter with the *per capita* deducted from the total, which amount was drawn by the teacher, after receiving a certification in writing that the children had attended school for the period mentioned. In no case can the parent draw the *per capita*, consequently it cannot be diverted from its legitimate use. Should any surplus remain at the end of the year, from the fact that some children were not sent to school or died before the close of the year, it is not allowed to be used for any other purpose, but goes to swell next year's *per capita*.

This system does away with all monopoly, puts the teacher on his or her metal, and leaves the parent absolute liberty of choice in the selection of schools, without loss of the amount he is entitled to for each child from the school fund, or being compelled to send his child to a school of which he does not approve in order to obtain it.

It also puts the poor man on an equality with the rich: he does not feel that he is taxed to pay a teacher for teaching rich men's children those higher branches to which, as a general rule, his children cannot attain in the time he can afford to do without their labor while they are attending school. No church or party can under it say they do not receive their full quota. Whether free education, beyond the rudiments, is not a disadvantage, is a question I cannot enter upon here, but it is certainly so when there is not money enough to give every child these rudiments before advancing the few beyond them. There are numbers of children now attending the free graded schools of our towns who are studying latin and the higher branches, ostensibly, when they cannot spell the names of those branches or read a sentence in English correctly. If a parent desires his child to begin Latin early let him pay for it as a luxury, and not take the time of the teacher, who ought first to be teaching the rudiments.

In Texas the school fund was, before the war, much larger in proportion to the inhabitants than it was in North Carolina, and many persons sent their children to the very best schools, paying the teacher nothing beyond the *per capita*, as every teacher found it to his interest to stand the examination and get a certificate. The nuns in the convent, and a German Jewish Rabbi who prepared youth for the German Universities, with the teacher of the infant schools where scholars never advanced beyond the three R's, "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic," all passed an examination before the board; and on the frontiers of civilization I found, at that time, better educational advantages for my children than I left in the Old North State. I submit it to our legislators and politicians whether we cannot adopt a system that will enable us to do away with some of the heavy expenses attached to our present organization and enable us to get from every dollar a dollar's worth of education.

M. B. C.

COTTON SEED HULLERS.—It will be news to most of our readers to be told that machines for hulling cotton seed are not new inventions. But it is nevertheless a fact, for we have before us a patent, given on the 29th of May, 1833, to Lancelot Johnson, who was the father of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Calvin E. Johnson, then a resident of Madison, Morgan county, for "*useful improvements in machines for hulling cotton seed.*" This patent is signed by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, Edward Livingstone, Secretary of State, and R. B. Taney, Attorney-General of the United States. The machine is minutely described by Mr. Johnson, the inventor, and he claimed for it the capacity to hull 150 bushels of rough cotton seed in ten hours, when run by one horse and the ordinary cotton-gin gearing. Mr. Johnson says nothing about cotton-seed oil in his description of his machine, but that hullers were used before the date of his patent is fairly inferable from the fact that he describes his invention as an "*improvement*" of cotton seed hulling machinery, and we know of no use to which the kernels were put in those days unless they were used in oil-making. We know oil was made from cotton-seed in 1860, but have no information of its production at an earlier date. The document is an interesting relic of a past date, and bears the names of three of the most distinguished men of that period.—*Col. (Ga.) Times.*

JOHN BRIGHT'S RECENT ADDRESS.—Right Hon. John Bright, delivering his address, March 22d, as rector of the Glasgow University, said American independence, the French revolution and the English reform bill had transferred power from the monarchs and statesmen to the people.

Mr. Bright's address, as far as it related to political questions, dwelt upon the advisability of a peaceable policy, even with a view to self-interest. The cost of the civil war in America, he declared, would more than have sufficed to free every slave without bloodshed. With regard to Ireland, he said if the treaty of Limerick had been fulfilled and freedom of religion granted, the sad history of that country might never have been recorded. India was the next problem for England.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—People who do not see the great suspension bridge over the East River often enough to note the progress of the work may be surprised to learn that the Bridge Trustees are now considering the final details of this long-talked-of enterprise. The tolls, the electric lighting of the structure, a commemorative tablet, and a grand celebration of the opening of the bridge to travel, are among the matters now to be determined. In about one month, it is expected, one may walk dry-shod to Brooklyn over the East River.—*N. Y. Times.*

USE THE FORCES OF NATURE.—The overflows of the Mississippi should be managed as the traditional inundations of the Nile, and made to irrigate and enrich the fields. The next generation will tackle the problem and solve it. We are now battling futilely with the question how to confine the old father of waters to his legitimate bed. The best way is to let him spread, but make him go where he will do most good.

THE TARIFF AND FREE TRADE.—The London *Times* says the new tariff law in the United States is only a step towards free trade, the prospects for which might be clouded if the prosperity of America were checked, or if the democrats were to shrink from their position on the question. The alarm of the protectionists indicates how the prospect for free trade is at present brightened.

THE NEW FIVE-CENT PIECE CHANGED.—The new five-cent nickel has been changed, to meet objections raised against the present device that it did not specify a denomination. The change is confined to the reverse: the legend "E Pluribus Unum," has been placed above the wreath, and in its present place will be the word "cents" below the Roman numeral "V."

RESULTS OF NEW INVENTIONS.—Mr. Edward Atkinson, illustrating the advantage of machinery, says it would require sixteen million persons, using the spinning-wheel and hand-loom of less than a century ago, to make the cotton cloth used by our people, which is now manufactured by one hundred and sixty thousand.—*Scientific American.*

Some of our contemporaries are discussing the authorship of the lines, said to have been written on the back of a Confederate note, beginning—

"Representing nothing on God's earth now."

The lines were written by Gen. Albert Pike, and we have a copy given to us by him some years ago.—*Charlotte Journal.*

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.—President Gray is very sangnine as to the speedy completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad to this place. We find the road is not only attracting attention, but is growing in favor with all who have any State pride.—*Greensboro Bugle.*

Judge Lawrence, first comptroller of the treasury, has given an opinion to the effect that the new tariff and revenue bill makes no appropriation for the payment of the rebate on tobacco dealers, authorized by section 4 of the act.

Capt. Eads maintains that there is danger of the bulk of the water of the Mississippi river finding its way to the gulf through the Atchafalaya outlet, and in that event New Orleans would be left on the banks of a dead lagoon.

The North Carolina Insane Asylum.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 27, 1883.

The dividing line between The North Carolina Insane Asylum at Raleigh, and The Western North Carolina Insane Asylum at Morganton, runs from the Virginia line south *with* the Western boundary lines of Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond Counties to the South Carolina line.

The following rules have been adopted by the Board of Directors of The North Carolina Insane Asylum:

1. All applications now on file, to be renewed under the new Act of the General Assembly and recorded as received, stating name, date, County and what disposition is made of the same, and the correspondent of the applicant notified.

2. All admissions to be in the interest of the Institution, merits of the case and the protection of society.

3. *Cute* cases, with good prospects of *cure*, to be admitted promptly on application, making room by discharge, if necessary, of some comparatively harmless and *incurable* case, from the same or some other county.

4. All other applications to be referred to the Board of Directors or Executive Committee, with such information pertaining to the same as may be of service to said Committee in deciding as to the admission of the case. Such admissions to be regulated, as far as practicable, by the population, in such manner as to equalize the benefits of the Institution among the various counties.

5. Each admission or rejection of an applicant to be a matter of record in a special book, and signed by two or more members of said Board or Committee.

EUGENE GRISSOM, Supt.

INTER-STATE FREE TRADE.—A correspondent of the New York *World* cleverly says:

That free trade is a disastrous policy and cannot be otherwise, is proved by the condition of the people of these United States under the Union which binds them together. If there were no Union each State would be free to enact such laws as it might deem expedient for the protection of its own industry by laying a tariff on the products of every other State, precisely as the General Government now does with reference to the products of foreign countries. If there were no Union, the New England and Eastern States could levy tariffs upon Western wheat, corn, beef, pork and other staples, and by making the rates high enough to induce the resident farmers to produce these things at home, sustain their own people and not rely for these necessaries of life upon the pauper labor of the West. The Western States in their turn could also levy tariffs upon Eastern cotton and woollen cloth, boots, shoes, hats, tools and Yankee notions generally, and by making the rates high enough to promote the production of these things among themselves, could defy the pauper labor of the East. Under this state of things a vast army of custom-house officers and other officials could be appointed with fat salaries. The effect, also, would necessarily be a constant flow of gold from every State to every other State, because every government that adequately protects its own labor against the labor of other countries is sure to have a flow of gold into it. These blessings, however, are all prevented by the National Government, which is clearly chargeable with the unhappy and impoverishing consequences resulting from free trade between the States. Is it not possible to go back to true principles and permit each State, each county, each town to protect itself against the pauper labor of every other? Perhaps Mr. Kelley or Mr. Morrill can point the way.

WILSON AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.—There seems to be no doubt now that in the near future this road will be built. The importance of shortening the Atlantic Coast line by a new road connecting these two points has long been felt, and the wide-awake, energetic President of the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington & Augusta Road sometime since directed a survey to be made. President Bridgers has since made a personal inspection of the country through which it is proposed to build the road, and now we learn from the Fayetteville OBSERVER that Col. Gardner with his corps of engineers has reached that place, and that the line between Fayetteville and Wilson has been definitely located. This will be good news to the people along the proposed route, as they have long felt the need of railroad facilities. With a rich soil and a heavily timbered country they have been unable to make either available for want of transportation and inaccessibility to market. This road will pass through one of the best farming portions of Wilson and Johnston counties, and with two depots between this place and Smithfield will afford much needed shipping facilities and greatly enhance the value of real estate in proximity to the road in both counties. The same no doubt may be said of the other counties, all along the line.—*Wilson Advance.*

The late Alexander H. Stephens in certain mental and physical characteristics recalls the late Jacob Maeck, of Burlington, perhaps the finest purely legal intellect that Vermont ever produced. Like Stephens, Maeck was of diminutive stature, of feeble health from youth up, and yet like Stephens he fought off disease and death until he was upward of 70 years of age. Maeck, like Stephens, believed in the legal and constitutional soundness of State supremacy and the right of secession, and like him he was unmarried to the end of his days.—*Rutland (Vt.) Herald.*

THE TENNESSEE DEBT.—The bill to settle the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar with three per cent. interest has passed the Tennessee Legislature.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 29, 1883.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LAW.

From proof sheets of the act of the late General Assembly amending the public school law of the session of 1881, and by comparison of the two, we are enabled to lay before our readers a statement of the changes provided for, and which took effect from the date of ratification of the act, March 12, 1883, as follows:

[The numerals prefixed to each paragraph do not indicate, as a rule, the sections of the amendatory act; but are intended to mark a classification according to topics, as they appear to our comprehension.]

1. The new act requires copies of the school laws to be distributed on or before April 1st in *each* year, instead of in the year 1881 for which only the original law provides. And, instead of his annual report, the superintendent of public instruction will hereafter be required to make a biennial report only, to be rendered five days before the meeting of the General Assembly.

2. The county board of education (county commissioners) are empowered to decide all questions arising in their respective counties whether presented in the form of controversies or otherwise, relating to the boundaries of school districts, the construction of the school law, *and the location of school houses.*

3. Section 3 of the amendments strikes out section 18 of the act of 1881 abolishing the office of county examiner.

4. The ambiguity of section 19 of the act of 1881 with regard to the time when the county superintendent of public instruction should enter upon his duties, is cured; and it is plainly expressed in the amendatory act that he shall be elected (by the county board of education and the county board of magistrates in joint session, as heretofore) on the first Monday in August, 1884, and biennially thereafter; and that he shall hold office for two years from the first Monday in December succeeding his election. But a proviso is added to the effect that

"The county board of education may, for good cause, after thirty days' formal notice, suspend the county superintendent until the next joint meeting of said boards, when he may be removed from his office, if sufficient cause shall exist therefor, and the said boards shall proceed to fill the vacancy: and that when a vacancy occurs in the office of county superintendent of public instruction, the school committee of any school district in such county shall be empowered to employ and dismiss teachers in such district during the vacancy, and determine their pay per month, subject to the approval of the county board of education, and the treasurer of the county shall be authorized to pay the teacher so employed upon his presenting his certificate from the district committee, bearing upon it the written approval aforesaid of the county board of education."

The county superintendent is no longer required as heretofore "to visit and inspect the public schools of his county regularly;" and his authority to suspend a teacher for inefficiency, persistent neglect of duties, and immorality, is now qualified by the requirement of a concurrence of a majority of the school committee of the district in which the teacher is employed. Heretofore the county superintendent was clothed with authority himself to suspend at once such unfit teachers, and action by the school committee was limited to a final decision in the case of the suspended teacher after notification by the county superintendent of his action.

For examinations made by the county superintendent at other times than during the regular periods following the second Thursdays of January, April, July and October, the applicant shall pay the sum of one dollar and no more.

For all days necessarily engaged in the discharge of the duties of his position, the county superintendent will receive as compensation for his services but two dollars, instead of three dollars, per diem, as heretofore. Instead of a simple "certified" account of such services, he shall hereafter render (monthly as before) an *itemized* account thereof, to which he shall attach an affidavit "that the services therein charged have been in fact made and rendered." The chairman and secretary of the board of education shall draw an order on the treasurer of said board for payment of such itemized and sworn account only if the same be *approved by the board.* And the proviso existing that the county superintendent's salary shall not exceed five per centum of the school fund apportioned in the county, is amended to read *three* per centum.

5. The language of section 24 of the act of 1881 providing for the election of three school committeemen for "each school district," is amended to read "each white and each colored school district;" instead of the Tuesday after the first Monday in December, said election is hereafter to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in October; the terms of service of those elected will begin the first Monday of December following the election; and the "one month's" formal notice required of the county board of education, before the removal of a school-committeeman for sufficient cause, is changed to a specific "thirty days."

Orders for maps, charts, globes or other school apparatus by a school committee, to be valid, must be endorsed by the county superintendent and approved by the county board of education.

The approval by the county board of education of the rate of teacher's salary fixed by the district school committee is no longer to be required. And the school committeeman shall be compensated for his services by exemption "from jury service and working on the public roads."

6. Deeds for school house sites executed to school committees shall also be *delivered* to them; and a donor of such sites may provide in the deed of gift that the title to the site, but not to the improvements, shall revert to him or his heirs in case the same shall cease to be used for school purposes for the space of three years.

To the provision of section 54 of the act of 1881 directing the school committee to sell at auction school houses, school sites, or other public school property, which in the opinion of said committee has become unnecessary for public school purposes, is added a proviso that in the case of donated property the committee shall first offer the site and improvements to the original grantor, donor or his heirs at a price fixed by the committee. And in the event of a disagreement as to the price, the committee shall select one discreet and disinterested person, and the grantor, donor or his heirs shall select another such person, to value and appraise the property, and in the event they cannot agree, they shall call to their aid an umpire; and upon the payment of the price thus fixed the committee shall convey, by proper deed, the property to the original grantor, donor or his heirs."

7. The treasurer of the county board is required to make his report of the apportionment of school funds and of the balance, if any, left from the preceding year, to the school committees *within ten days after each apportionment.*

The compensation of the treasurer of the county board of education is restricted to a per centum not exceeding two and a half per centum on *disbursements only.*

8. Hereafter, third grade certificates shall not be issued to applicants who, though proficient in spelling, reading, writing and the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, fall below an average of seventy per centum in their examinations by the county superintendent.

Section 20 of the amendatory act provides that

"In any school district where there may be a private school or private schools, regularly conducted for at least nine months in the year, the school committee may contract with the teacher or teachers of such private school or schools to give instruction to all pupils between the ages of six and twenty one years in the branches of learning taught in the public schools, as prescribed in this act, without charge and free of tuition; and such school committee may pay such teacher or teachers for such services out of the public school funds apportioned to the district, and the agreement as to such pay shall be entirely subject to arrangement between the committee and teacher: *Provided*, any teacher so employed shall obtain a first grade certificate before beginning his work, and shall from time to time make such reports as are required of other public school teachers under this act."

[The term, "this act," refers to the act of 1881.]

Sections 5 and 14 of the present act simply incorporate in the body of the act ratified March 10, 1881, the amendments of the act supplemental thereto ratified March 12, 1881.

As will be observed, the important changes effected by the amendments concern the county superintendents; and, as the county superintendents were the life of the system in operation up to the present time, and the county superintendent's life is well nigh destroyed by the amendments, the action of the legislature must be regarded by the friends of popular education as a long step backwards.

As contributing to the information of our readers upon this most important subject, and to an intelligent consideration of what the law now provides for their choice, and of what changes of the law seem good to a mind well-trained in matters educational, we print in another column of this page the full text of Mr. Dortch's local option bill, as passed by the late legislature; and, on the first page, a communication from our gifted Newbern correspondent. The latter, in view of the changes made in regard to county superintendents in the amendments above given, makes suggestions that may point the way out of our present difficulties.

Precisely how harmful will be the effect of the recent legislation; and how far available may be Mr. Dortch's bill—aiming at a proper end and destined, if practicable, to remove the chief difficulty in the way of the willing and generous support of the system by the tax-paying portion of the people; we are not prepared to say. It is manifest that the people of North Carolina have not yet solved the problem of a satisfactory system; and it becomes them, no less than the servants whom they send to the capital, to give the subject their most serious consideration until the end is gained.

COMPARATIVE INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE ORIGINAL STATES.—The percentage of increase of population in the original thirteen States from 1870 to 1880 is as follows—the order of mention indicating the rank of the States in this respect: South Carolina, 41 per cent; North Carolina, 30.6; Georgia, 30.2; Rhode Island, 27.2; New Jersey 24.8; Virginia, 23.4; Massachusetts, 22.3; Pennsylvania, 21.6; Maryland, 19.7; Delaware, 17.2; New York, 15.9; Connecticut, 15.8; New Hampshire, 9.

What a change has taken place in the progress of the States of the North and of the South respectively, may be seen by comparing with the above the per centages of increase for the same States in the census period from 1850 to 1860, as follows: New Jersey 37.2; Pennsylvania, 25.7; New York, 25.2; Connecticut, 24; Massachusetts, 23.7; Delaware, 22.5; Rhode Island, 18.3; Maryland, 17.8; Georgia, 16.6; North Carolina, 14.2; Virginia, 12.2; South Carolina, 5.2; New Hampshire, 2.5.

New Hampshire retains its position at the end of the list in both periods, though showing a considerably greater rate of increase in the later; and Rhode Island advances from the 7th in 1860 to the 4th rank in 1880. But, with these exceptions, there is almost a complete revolution in the positions of the States North of the Potomac, on the one hand, and of those South of it, on the other. From the 12th in 1860, South Carolina becomes first in 1880; from 10th, North Carolina becomes second; from 9th, Georgia becomes third; from 11th, Virginia, becomes 6th. On the other hand, New Jersey from the head of the list in 1860, descends to 5th in 1880; Massachusetts, from 5th, descends to 7th; Pennsylvania, from 2d to 8th; Maryland, from 8th to 9th; Delaware, from 6th to 10th; New York from 3d to 11th; Connecticut, from 4th to 12th.

WINSTON SENTINEL.—We invite attention to the advertisement which appears in another column of Mr. Edward A. Oldham, late editor of the *New South* at Wilmington, who has our best wishes for success in his new undertaking at Winston.

IS IT ECONOMY?

It was natural, after the riot, extravagance and peculations of the reconstruction period, that the public mind should suffer a violent reaction. It is so with all reforms, and the history of North Carolina since that period exhibits no exception to the rule. As long as human nature is constituted as it is, the rule must hold; for if it were capable of a perfect reform, entirely adequate and yet not extravagant, it would also be incapable of producing the need for reform.

Now that we have been reformed until we are actually become in many respects a penurious people, is it not time to call a halt in the matter of so-called economy? Economy is the well-ordering of the household; the expenditure of means in such manner as to obtain the best return therefor: and it has no other meaning when applied to the public administration.

Have we, of late years, been an economical people? Nay, verily. And if hasty legislation as shown in the destruction of the value of the public school system by a death blow at the life of the system, which lay in the county superintendents; in the overworking of the ill-paid judges of the Supreme Court; in the impaired efficiency of the other public servants at the capital by cramped and insufficient quarters; to say nothing of other important public measures failing of attention because of lack of time for their proper consideration—if such legislation is to be always the result of the 60 days' limitation of the sessions of the legislature, then what may have seemed economy a few years since is now become most harmful extravagance.

We are decidedly of the opinion that neither the best legislators nor the best legislation for a population of a million and a half, are to be had under the present system; and that public attention should be directed now to the need of reform. Let the thoughts of the people be turned to a consideration of this subject; and a proper discussion of the question between now and the sitting of the next General Assembly, will, we doubt not, send to Raleigh a body of legislators who will take the constitutional step necessary to render the pay of their successors an economical and not a wasteful outlay of the public money.

A BLUNDER.—There is neither statesmanship nor wise party policy exhibited in Section 52 of the Revenue act, a copy of which is just to hand. That section provides that

If the state treasurer shall have received the sum of six hundred thousand dollars from the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, on or before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the taxes for state purposes shall not be computed on the tax lists for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, upon the subjects embraced in classes one and two of this act. The state treasurer is authorized, in his discretion, to invest any surplus in the treasury in the four per cent. bonds of this state.

Instead of utilizing the $600,000 for the purpose of remitting one year's taxes, the money should have been applied to a purchase of the State's bonds, which can now be bought for 75 cents on the dollar, and a school fund made of the bonds. We fail to see the wisdom, from any standpoint, of shipping a tax, the harder to bear after one year's omission, when the State is in debt.

POPULATION OF LARGE CITIES.

Comparing recent statistics from abroad with the United States census returns now just published, we find that there are in Europe and America but five cities containing over 1,000,000 inhabitants each. They are: London, with 3,832,440; Paris, with 2,225,-910; Berlin, with 1,222,500; New York, with 1,206,299; and Vienna, with 1,103,110. Adding Brooklyn and its other suburbs, New York has 2,001,191—which would give it the third rank instead of the fourth.

There are 20 cities in the United States, and 92 in Europe, which have over 100,000 inhabitants.

Those in the United States having over 100,000 inhabitants are: New York, 1,206,-299; Philadelphia, 847,170; Brooklyn, 565,-662; Chicago, 503,185; Boston, 362,839; St. Louis, 350,518; Baltimore, 332,313; Cincinnati, 255,139; San Francisco, 233,959; New Orleans, 216,090; Cleveland, Ohio, 160,146; Pittsburg, Pa., 156,389; Buffalo, N. Y., 155,-134; Washington, D. C., 147,293; Newark, N. J., 136,508; Louisville, Ky., 123,758; Jersey City, N. J., 120,722; Detroit, Mich., 116,340; Milwaukee, Wis., 115,587; and Providence, R. I., 104,857.

In Europe, of other capitals than the four, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, mentioned above, St. Petersburg possesses 876,570; Constantinople, 600,000; Madrid, 367,280; Buda-Pesth, 360,580; Warsaw, 339,340; Amsterdam, 317,010; Rome, 300,470; Lisbon, 246,340; Palermo, 244,990; Copenhagen, 234,850; Munich, 230,020; Bucharest, 221,-800; Dresden; 220,820; Stockholm, 168,770; Brussels, 161,820; Venice, 132,830; Stutgardt, 117,300.

Of other European cities, not capitals, Muscow contains 611,970; Naples, 495,110; Hamburg, 410,120; Lyons, 372,890; Marseilles, 357,530; Milan, 321,840; Florence, 169,000; Antwerp, 150,650; Frankfort, 136,820; and Rouen, 104,010.

THE ACT CONCERNING THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE.—We publish with this issue of the OBSERVER a supplement containing the full text of the "Act for the relief of the creditors of the former Town of Fayetteville, and for other purposes." The supplement was delivered to our town subscribers yesterday. It goes to those out of town with this issue, in the usual way. And though it may be a matter of no special interest to many of the latter, except as the complete record of an event vitally affecting the town from which the OBSERVER is issued, it will prove of decided concern to the occasional bondholder, here and there.

DEATH OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster-General of the United States, died at Panama, Wisconsin, on Sunday, after a brief illness, of pneumonia.

Mr. Howe was born in Maine, in 1816, studied law and served in the Maine Legislature. In 1845 he removed to Wisconsin, and was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of that State in 1850. In 1861 he was elected to the Senate, where he served for three terms, ending 1879. He was appointed Postmaster General on the resignation of Postmaster-General James, and was the twenty-ninth to hold that office.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Bad Easter for Boys and their cousins, sisters and aunts. Fish Commissioner Worth prepares for an active campaign in the Sounds. The appointment of the State Geologist.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 27, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Yesterday was Easter and it turned up a regular north easter with snow and sleet and a general assortment of nasty weather that chilled the hearts of the half million little boys who had set it apart as a day sacred to angling the first unwary little fish. It would have been a first-class New Year's day. Just the season for calls and concomitant refreshments, but it was a dismal failure as an Easter. New bonnets and tempers have had a set back that nothing short of a merry May day will console.

Easter Sunday was not so bad, at least the forenoon. The churches in which elaborate decorations and services were expected were reasonably well filled. The lack in flowers was made up in taste in their arrangement and the crowns, crosses and mottoes were very pretty. In Christ church a great deal of interest was manifested in the amount of Easter offerings as it was well known that it was to go to completing the sum to be expended in purchasing a new organ. The Rector made an earnest appeal to his congregation to open their purses, but the strongest appeal was the first quavering feeble peal of the old organ itself. It had the desired effect and instead of the seven hundred and fifty dollars, the minimum sum asked for the wardens reported nine hundred and seventy-five dollars. So the church is to have a brand new organ, one that comports with the merits of its faithful and excellent choir and the beauty and symmetry of the church.

The Moravians have a beautiful custom of decorating the graves of their dead on Easter day with flowers. If other churches would follow it there would be fewer neglected cemeteries and a healthier sentiment created in regard to keeping beautiful these earthly sleeping places.

Fish Commissioner Worth left last night for Avoca on Albemarle Sound to begin his shad hatching operations. He has been very diligent in making his preparations, and has organized his force so that no time will be lost and work will begin actively from the first pay day of his employes. He will have about twenty-five men under his direction. Eggs will be gathered not only at the two large fisheries at Avoca but a messenger will be put upon the line of steamers that run from Edenton to Jamesville, up the Roanoke, who will collect eggs at the several fisheries along the river and bring them to the hatching house at Avoca where they will be hatched out. If the experiment of hatching eggs in the canton flannel trays proves as successful as is expected, the eggs can be stripped from the shad at the Fisheries where they are taken and shipped directly to the waters in which they are to be deposited.

Late in the season Mr. Worth will make experiments in hatching Rock fish or Bass as they are technically called. If it is practicable to hatch and plant them, a great step will be made in the art of artificial propagation of food fish, and the supply of this fish can be indefinitely increased. The work of the next few weeks is very trying. Besides exposure on the waters and occasionally in cold rain-storms, the men are required to work continuously and their regular rest at night is greatly broken into. However, it is like soldiering, most of them like it and stick to it cheerfully. Mr. Worth has several men with him this season who have been with him for a number of years.

Fayetteville has furnished Fish Commissioners for both North and South Carolina. Mr. Charles Huske has been Commissioner of Fisheries for South Carolina several years and makes, I learn, a very good officer.

Governor Jarvis returned last night from his old home at Greenville, where he has spent a week away from the perplexing cares of office.

In regard to the appointment of Dr. W. C. Kerr, as State Geologist, I have seen one or two statements to the effect that Governor Jarvis made the appointment after the Legislature had adjourned. This is not the case. I called at the Governor's office yesterday forenoon and through the courtesy of his Private Secretary, made a copy from his letter book of the communication addressed to the Senate conveying the nomination and of the official reply of the Senate to his communication. I am reliably informed that there were not more than a half dozen votes against the confirmation of the nomination and that only two of these were democrats. P. M. W.

NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 7, 1883.

To the Honorable
The Senate of North Carolina:

Chapter 50, of the Laws of 1879, requires the Governor every two years to nominate to the Senate a person to conduct, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, a geological, mineralogical, botanical and agricultural survey of the State.

This position, as any one will readily see, requires high scientific learning and qualifications which but few men possess.

I prefer to appoint a North Carolinian, but I know of but one man in the State who has devoted his life to this work and who is eminently qualified. This man has for years filled this position, and, I think, with great advantage and service to the State. He resigned some months ago, but in the hope of inducing him to return to the service of the State, I have concluded, without his knowledge, to send his name to your honorable body, and I now have the honor to nominate for this position Dr. Washington C. Kerr.

I have delayed making this nomination till this late day to see what action the Legislature would take upon the recommendation of the Board of Agriculture to the effect that the appointment of this officer be given to the Board, as he is under their control and paid out of their funds and they are responsible for his conduct.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
THOS. J. JARVIS.

SENATE CHAMBER,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 7, 1883.

To His Excellency Thomas J. Jarvis, Governor:

SIR:—At an Executive Session of the Honorable the Senate of North Carolina held this day the following nomination of your Excellency was duly assented to and confirmed to be State Geologist for the term of two years: Dr. Washington C. Kerr.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
ROB'T M. FURMAN, Sec'y.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.—From the Census returns we learn that there are in Bladen county 1,486 farms, containing 40,563 acres of improved land, valued with the improvements thereon, at $993,667; employing $33,727 worth of farming implements and machinery; expending $3,319 for fertilizers; and yielding $334,103 worth of productions.

In Chatham, there are 3,554 farms, containing 126,940 acres of improved land, valued with the improvements at $2,098,-668; employing $143,672 worth of farming implements and machinery; expending $22,821 for fertilizers; and yielding $995,-369 worth of productions.

In Columbus, there are 1,643 farms, containing 39,031 acres of improved land, valued with improvements, at $1,017,392; employing $34,623 worth of farming implements and machinery; expending $15,-052 for fertilizers; and yielding $306,728 worth of productions.

In Cumberland, there are 1,987 farms, containing 59,639 acres of improved land, valued, with improvements, at $1,284,067; employing $55,121 worth of farming implements and machinery; expending $18,-870 for fertilizers; and yielding $570,533 worth of productions.

In Duplin, there are 2,272 farms, containing 73,061 acres of improved land, valued with improvements, at $1,611,586; employing $63,670 worth of farm implements and machinery; expending $24,-283 for fertilizers; and yielding $596,383.

In Harnett, there are 1,450 farms, containing 42,927 acres of improved land, valued with improvements, at $809,073; employing $44,640 worth of farm implements; expending $23,371 for fertilizers; and yielding $443,197.

Johnston.—There are 3,231 farms, containing 107,585 acres of improved land valued, with improvements, at $2,853,246; employing $127,373 worth of implements, expending for fertilizers $94,567, and yielding $1,269,616.

Montgomery.—There are 1,290 farms, containing 48,117 acres of improved land valued, with improvements, at $811,550; employing $54,541 worth of implements; expending for fertilizers $6,406; and yielding $407,249.

Moore.—There are 2,098 farms, containing 70,922 acres of improved land, valued, with improvements, at $1,310,615; employing $94,910 worth implements; expending for fertilizers $18,213; and yielding $617,710.

Pender.—There are 1,460 farms, containing 38,099 acres of improved land, valued, with improvements, at $876,004; employing $37,838 worth of implements; expending for fertilizers $1,569; and yielding $304,762.

Randolph.—There are 2,923 farms containing 100,888 acres of improved land, valued, with improvements, at $1,707,892; employing $123,932 worth of implements; expending for fertilizers $4,884; and yielding $633,167.

Richmond.—There are 1,698 farms containing 76,067 acres of improved land, valued with improvements at $1,612,457, employing $85,091 worth of implements; expending $84,899 for fertilizers; and yielding $971,293.

Robeson.—There are 2,759 farms, containing 120,480 acres of improved land, valued with improvements at $2,082,641, employing $108,374 worth of implements; expending for fertilizers $94,480; and yielding $988,839.

Sampson.—There are 2,741 farms, containing 121,469 acres of improved land valued, with improvements, at $2,851,667, employing $113,222 worth of farming implements; expending for fertilizers $38,-486, and yielding $964,240.

The Bridge Question.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—As we are to have an election on this question in this county in a short time, (3d of May) I ask space to present some reasons favoring the measure.

I would say at the outset that the sole aim and purpose of those favoring it is to make the county of Cumberland purchase and make free the present Clarendon Bridge. This is a double track latticed bridge, 785 feet in length, 25 feet wide, enclosed and covered its entire length. It was built in 1866, of the best material that the best timbered section in the world could furnish. It rests on solid masonry, and is more than 60 feet above low water mark. It cost $46,000. With proper attention, barring accidents, there is no reason why it should not be a good bridge a century hence. There is no necessity for two bridges at the same point if this one can be made free, for this is capable of accommodating all the travel for the next fifty years.

Besides, the owners of this property are among our best and most useful citizens, and entitled to protection in their property. In building it at the time and under the circumstances, they have placed the public under obligations to them. A desire to benefit the community influenced them as much as a wish to make a good investment. Even as a toll bridge it has been a great convenience; but we believe that the time has come when public interests demand that this company should take a fair price for this property and let it be free.

Those who had charge of the bridge bill which passed the General Assembly sought to do equal and exact justice to all concerned. Every protection which the officers of this company, or its able counsel, or any member of the legislature could suggest, was adopted. On the other hand the county was protected

1st. By submitting the matter to the popular vote.

2d. By providing that no more than a fair price should be paid for the bridge.

3d. That the bonds should not be sold for less than their par value.

4th. By limiting the tax for this purpose to a small amount that is not more than 10 cents on hundred dollars, and thirty cents on polls.

5th. By providing for a sinking fund to pay off the debt incurred.

To the question what is a fair price for this bridge, I cannot answer. I know nothing of bridge building. If there were an error in its construction I could not detect it. I could only say that I believed it is all right. But the county should not buy without knowing all about it. The Justices and Commissioners can get the information by appointing a committee to examine the property and authorize the committee to employ an expert to assist them. Upon reports of such committee they can act intelligently—I have no fears but they act justly.

The company has expressed a willingness to take $35,000 for the bridge, in order to make it free. Under law the county cannot give more. This does not seem an illiberal offer, as it cost $46,000, and pays a dividend of 10 per cent. on capital stock of $45,000. If it is ascertained that this is its value, let it be paid, but if not so much, let less be paid. I wish to see them paid every dollar it is worth; not a cent more.

I shall endeavor to show first that a free bridge will greatly benefit the town of Fayetteville; second, that a toll bridge is a great injustice and an intolerable burden on a large part of the county, and lastly that the interest of the entire county will be promoted.

The interest of the county of Cumberland and the town of Fayetteville are identical. Like man and wife, we are joined together for "better or worse." Whatever hurts one hurts the other. Whatever helps one benefits the other. To help Fayetteville helps the surrounding country in two ways. It makes it a better market to sell in, and a better market to buy in. Every family added to its population are so many more consumers of our products. Every new store added tends, by competitors, to cheapen our supplies. Again, prosperity to the town means lighter taxes to the country. Before the war the property of Fayetteville was assessed at nearly three millions of dollars. Thus, we, in the country, scarcely felt our county taxes, for the town paid nearly all. Now, notwithstanding the fact that property is assessed much nearer its actual value in town than in the country, the value of property in Fayetteville is but little over one and a quarter millions, and our county taxes are onerous. Still again, the prosperity or want of it in a town determines the value of real estate near it. Prosperous towns are always surrounded by prosperous farmers and high priced farms. This is seen everywhere in our State from Charlotte on the West to Tarboro on the East. The reason for it is plain. Thoughtful men prefer to live in a thrifty community. When men hunt they go into the woods or fields where the game is found; and when they hunt the dollar go where it is to be found, and not among beggars.

One great natural advantage, viz: water navigation made Fayetteville at one time the great commercial metropolis of the State. One great error on the part of her business men forty years ago has shorn it of its glory and reduced it to a third-rate town. Her trade was inter-State. From Wytheville, in southwest Virginia, to Columbia, in South Carolina—from the blue mountains to the ocean—all poured its rich freight into her lap. She grew rich, prosperous and powerful. Her merchants were princes, noted for their intelligence and energy, and liked for high character and fair dealing. As these old merchants saw their warehouses filled with this rich freight, for which they exchanged the manufactured commodities that the simple taste of that age required, they smiled with content. It was a goodly heritage which they would bequeath to their sons. But a new power was coming into use which was destined to revolutionize the world. The railroad was little understood forty years ago even by as shrewd men as these. They could not believe that it could displace the strong, white-topped wagons and stout-limbed horses that had brought them their wealth. The tingling music of their bells would always be heard on our streets. Farmers must feed their horses twelve months in order to plow six months. It would cost but little more to feed them on the road than at home. Therefore farmers would continue to haul their produce to market while not plowing—that they would continue to haul even if a railroad ran parallel to their route—that all that was necessary to perpetuate this trade was good wagon roads. So thought and said these men who were wise in their day and generation. With great energy they projected plank roads in every direction—some were completed great distances and at great sacrifice of money.

In the meantime other rival communities were pushing forward their railroad enterprises. Soon the North Carolina Railroad was finished, and as the iron horse came thundering down from Charlotte through the centre of the State to New Berne, the power of Fayetteville as a commercial centre was broken.

That "misfortunes come not singly," was illustrated in her case. Other railroads and rival towns have taken more of her trade. Actual war and its consequences bore harder on the old town than any other in the State. The burning of her great factories and her beautiful Arsenal were severe blows. The partial exhaustion of the turpentine forests tributary to it have further weakened it.

What is to be done to restore prosperity to Fayetteville?—for something must be done, clearly she must, on the principle of *similia similibus*, or, as we say in the country, "the hair of the dog must cure the bite," look to railroads. But this is the work of time. The most sanguine must admit that it will be years before Fayetteville can be a railroad centre of importance. What is she to do in the meantime? Now, there are some things about railroads we understand better than our fathers did: We know that a railroad drains a section of its trade—the merchantable products of forest or farm—just as a river carries off the water; and we knew that trade will not cross a railroad except it be carried on another.

Fayetteville is located near the centre of a square formed by four railroads. For the present she must get her trade—her life blood—within this square. But where is any to be found? If you look to the South the lands are poor, except the narrow valley of the Cape Fear, and the naval store products exhausted, until you get within suction distance of the Carolina Central. If to the west, the lands are poor with some exceptions, and much of that section's trade is carried off by the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line. To the north the lands are generally still poorer. There is, however, one very rich section in the upper part of our county, between lower Little River and the Cape Fear; and another in Harnett lying between the two Little Rivers—Fayetteville gets the most of the trade from this. The capacity of a section to purchase is dependent on its capacity to produce. If the cart goes often to town empty, money and credit will both soon be gone.

Fayetteville gets her largest and best trade from the east side of the river; but she loses much that she would get by reason of a toll bridge at her doors. Here the lands are productive, and agriculture is making great progress. Especially is this true of eastern Harnett, southern Johnston, and northern and central Sampson. These sections are about equi-distant from Fayetteville and Raleigh, or Fayetteville and Smithfield, or Fayetteville and Goldsboro, or Fayetteville and Clinton. These people once traded with Fayetteville—now they go elsewhere. Every merchant here knows and regrets it; why is it? The reason given is the toll-bridge. They say they like Fayetteville and would like to come back, but cannot stand the tolls. It is a singular but well-known fact that one will hear more talk and complaint among those people than he will among those living in ten miles of the bridge. But why should any sane man complain of little tolls exacted by the bridge, if he thereby is enabled to reach a good market? His fathers paid it—why should not he? I will explain. Business is not done as in the old times. Farmers must have more frequent communication with the towns than formerly; I do not say it is right, but it is so. Suppose a farmer, living in any one of the sections named, with a choice of two or more trading centres, decides to come to Fayetteville. He must come early in the year to make a trade for his guano or acid phosphate or kainite, some one or all of which are indispensable. If he comes in his buggy he has to pay 40 cents to get into the town, whether he makes any trade or not. This galls him; he does not pay to reach other towns; and he feels that in trading with a place the benefits should be mutual; that he gives as much benefit in trading as he receives. Yet he has to pay for the poor privilege of entering the town. He feels toward the town as he would toward a merchant who would charge everyone who entered his store, whether he traded or not. But he goes ahead and makes satisfactory bargains. When he sends for it he has to pay one dollar in tolls for each ton he hauls out. About once each month his cart or wagon must go for supplies—30 or 50 cents more each month; three or four times each year some members of his family must go to town to get dry goods, &c.—40 cents each trip. When his cotton is ginned and ready for market, he pays 30 cents per bale, if carried in cart, and 25 cents, if in wagon, and if he goes in his buggy, 40 cents more. When all is summed up he finds that he is out of pocket the best half of a good bale of cotton, and more than likely he will try another place next year.

A free bridge only is wanted to enable Fayetteville to compete successfully for this rich trade. They want to come back, for there is no cotton exchange here, and they can sell their own cotton and get their own checks cashed. Many thousands of bales that now go elsewhere would come here, and the money it would bring—spent, as it would most of it be, in the town, would make a new era in its history. J. E.

Full Text of the Act to Provide for Local Assessments in Aid of Public Schools, Ratified March 8, 1883.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That upon written petition, signed by ten white voters of any school district for white children, or by a like number of colored voters of any school district for colored children, it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners wherein such district is located, to post a notice, signed by their chairman, at three public places in such district, notifying the white or colored tax payers, as the case may be, that they will be heard at the next regular meeting of said board as to submitting to the voters the levying and collecting an assessment in such district in aid of the public schools in said district. At said meeting the board shall hear all persons who may desire to be heard, and shall decide whether the question shall be submitted to the said voters or not; and if they decide to submit the question to the voters, they shall also decide what per cent., not exceeding twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars' valuation of property and seventy-five cents on the poll, shall be collected on property and the amount on polls respectively, and shall issue a written order, signed by the chairman of said board, to the school committee of such district, to submit to the qualified white or colored voters of such district, as the case may be, whether an annual assessment shall be levied and collected therein for the support of the public schools in said district for the white children, or for the colored children, as the case may be. Said committee shall give thirty days' written or printed notice of the time and place at which said election shall be held, and the said notice shall be posted at three public places in said district. Said committee, or a majority of them, after being sworn by a justice of the peace, shall open the polls, hold said election, count the votes and shall report to the board of county commissioners at their next regular meeting after said election the result thereof. Each voter shall deposit a ballot, upon which shall be written or printed the word "assessment" or the words "no assessment;" and said election shall be held and conducted in all other respects under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are prescribed for the election of members of the general assembly.

Sec. 2. In case a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be in favor of such assessment, the board of commissioners shall direct their clerk to make out from the tax list of the township in which such district is situated a list of all the taxable property and poll of the white or colored tax payers, as the case may be, in such district, and it shall be the duty of the school committee of such district to aid the clerk in making out said list, and said clerk shall deliver said list to the sheriff of the county with an order signed by him commanding the sheriff to collect said assessment in like manner as provided for the collection of state and county taxes, and said sheriff shall collect and pay over the same to the county treasurer. And said sheriff's official bond shall be liable therefor, as provided in case of county school tax.

Sec. 3. That no election under this act shall be held more than once in any one year.

Sec. 4. That the assessment thus levied and collected from the taxable property and polls of white persons, shall be expended in aiding to keep up the public school in said district for white children of both sexes between the ages of six and twenty-one years; and the assessment thus levied and collected from the taxable property and polls of colored persons shall be expended in aiding to keep up the public school in said district for colored children of both sexes between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

Sec. 5. That the treasurer of any county wherein such assessment shall be levied and collected, shall receive and disburse the same; and his sureties on his official bond shall be responsible for the proper disbursement of all moneys collected under this act.

Sec. 6. The assessment thus collected shall be subject to the orders of the school committee of such district for payment of teachers: *Provided*, that so much of said assessment as shall not be expended in any school district in any one year, shall remain to the credit of said school district for the ensuing year.

Sec. 7. All orders upon said treasurer for the payment of teachers shall be paid out of said assessment, duly countersigned by the county superintendent of public instruction, and shall be signed by the school committee of the district in which the school is taught, which orders duly endorsed by the person to whom the same are made payable, shall be the only valid vouchers in the hands of said treasurer.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of said treasurer to keep a book in which he shall open an account with each school district showing the amount of assessment collected and paid by the white districts and by the colored districts respectively, the dates of all payments, the name of the person to whom paid, and the amount of such payments; he shall balance the accounts of each district on the thirtieth day of November in each year, and shall report by letter or by printed circular, to each school committee the balance due each district from the preceding year.

Sec. 9. Said treasurer shall, on the first Monday in December of each year, report to said board the amount of money received from the sheriff from each school district; said report shall show the amounts received respectively from assessments paid by the whites on the property and poll, and the same as to the colored.

Sec. 10. The said treasurer shall, when required so to do by said board, produce his books and vouchers for examination, and shall also exhibit all moneys due said districts at each settlement required by this act.

Sec. 11. The said treasurer shall receive as compensation in full for all services required of him by this act, not exceeding two and a half per cent. on account of receipts and disbursements, as the board may allow.

Sec. 12. The treasurer of each county shall report to the state superintendent of public instruction on the first day of December of each year, the entire amount received by him under this act during the preceding school year, the amount received from property and polls of the white and the colored respectively, and the disbursements thereof made by him, designating the amounts paid to teachers for the whites and the colored respectively.

Sec. 13. The sheriff of each county shall pay in money to the treasurer thereof, on or before the first day of February of each year, the whole amount collected, less such sum as may be allowed on account of insolvents for the current year, and on failure so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to an action on his official bond for his default in such sum as will fully cover such default, said action to be brought to the next ensuing term of the superior court, and upon the relation of the board of county commissioners for and in behalf of such district.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of the county superintendent of public instruction to countersign all orders given by the several school committees upon the treasurer in payment of teachers' salaries, and it shall not be lawful for the said treasurer to pay such orders unless the same have been countersigned by the county superintendent of public instruction: *Provided*, that the said county superintendent shall not have authority to countersign any such order until the teacher in whose favor it is drawn shall have made the reports to the county superintendent required by chapter two hundred of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Sec. 15. At the end of each term of such school the teacher or principal of the school shall exhibit to the school committee of the district a statement of the number of pupils, male and female; the average daily attendance and the length of time taught. If the committee are satisfied that the provisions of this act have been complied with, they shall give an order on the treasurer, payable to said teacher, for the full amount due for services rendered.

Sec. 16. That the public school houses may be used for the schools provided for in this act.

Sec. 17. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

Newbern *Journal:* Major Dennison is squeezing out about five hundred gallons of cotton seed oil per day.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER---Supplement.

"FAYETTEVILLE."

An act for the relief of creditors of the former town of Fayetteville, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, by virtue of chapter fifty-eight, of the private laws passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the session of 1881, ratified March 12th, 1881, the charter of the town of Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, has been repealed and abrogated; leaving the creditors of said town without the means of collecting any part of their debts, and leaving the community without the necessary means of local government,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the community and district embraced within the territorial limits of said former town of Fayetteville, as said limits were at the time of the abrogation of its charter, is hereby created a taxing and police district, and for the purpose of this act shall be known and designated as "Fayetteville"; and all persons and property of every kind that may, for any purpose, be within said district, shall be subject to the provisions and requirements of this act, in addition to the general or state law.

SEC. 2. That all public buildings, streets, lanes, alleys, squares and ways of all kinds, and all fire engines, hose, hose carriages, hooks and ladders, buckets, trucks, tools and implements, lamps and all real and personal property of every kind that formerly belonged or appertained to said town, are hereby transferred to the custody and control of the commissioners hereinafter appointed; and the same shall remain as public property, for the uses to which said property has been heretofore applied: *Provided*, that if any of said property, real or personal, shall become unfit for use, or unnecessary for the purposes of government, as prescribed in this act, the commissioners may, in their discretion, lease or rent out the same, on such terms as they may deem best, or after due and legal notice may make sale thereof.

SEC. 3. That for the better enforcement of this act, J. D. Williams, F. R. Rose, W. A. Guthrie, W. E. Kyle, H. R. Horne, A. A. McKethan, Jr., T. M. McLaughlin, A. H. Slocomb, R. M. Orrell, Charles Haigh, J. L. Allen, W. J. McDonald, Neill W. Ray, E. P. Powers and W. S. Cook, are hereby appointed and constituted and authorized as a board of commissioners, and for the purposes of this act, shall be known and styled and designated as "Commissioners of Fayetteville." Their term of office as such shall begin upon the ratification of this act, and shall continue for five years, and until their successors are chosen, appointed and qualified. They shall have power to accept the resignation of one or more of the commissioners, and any vacancy occurring from any cause, whether from failure to qualify, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the board from the qualified voters of Fayetteville: *Provided*, That any qualified voter of Cross Creek township, Cumberland county, who under the requirements of this act, shall pay an annual tax of as much as six hundred dollars, may become one of the commissioners, though not actually residing within the limits of the district; but there shall not be at any time more than two non-residents as commissioners, under this proviso. Before entering upon the duties of their office, each commissioner shall take an oath, before some officer qualified to administer oaths, that he will faithfully and honestly perform and execute the duties and powers vested in said commissioners by this act. They shall appoint one of their number as chairman, who shall preside at their meetings, and in his absence, a chairman *pro tem.* shall be appointed, who in the absence of the chairman, shall perform all the duties by this act imposed on the chairman.

Their meetings shall be held in the hall in the market house, or such other suitable place as the commissioners may at any time select; they shall hold, at least, one regular meeting in each month, at such time as they may appoint.

Special meetings may be held upon the call of the chairman and any three of the commissioners; but of every meeting, each commissioner shall have due notice: seven members of the board shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 4. That the commissioners shall as soon as practicable after their qualification, and annually thereafter, appoint from the qualified voters, residing in the said district, suitable persons as clerk, as marshal, as tax-collector and as treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, subject however to removal at any time by the commissioners, on account of misbehavior, neglect of duty or unfitness of any kind—and in case of such removal, the commissioners may at once appoint others in the place.

Bonds shall be given by each of said officers, before entering upon the duties of their office, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the commissioners, which bonds shall be payable to the State of North Carolina, the clerk's and marshal's bond in the penal sum of five hundred dollars each, and the tax-collector's and treasurer's bonds in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars each, all conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of said respective offices, as hereinafter prescribed.

And any commissioner who shall knowingly and wilfully accept and approve any bond with insufficient security, or permit such officers to enter upon their said duties without giving bond, shall be personally liable for all losses that may be sustained by the default of such officer, and shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. The clerk shall faithfully and truly record all the proceedings and doings of the commissioners as such, and shall preserve and keep such records, and all books and papers and articles that may be committed to his care, during his continuance in office, and deliver the same to his successor, and generally shall perform such duties as the commissioners may lawfully require of him.

SEC. 6. There shall be levied and collected annually, a poll tax of one dollar and fifty cents, from every person resident within said district of Fayetteville, that may be liable for poll tax under the state revenue law. And there shall be levied and collected annually a tax of one per centum, or one dollar on every hundred dollars of the value of all real and personal property and subjects of taxation of every kind, which under the state revenue laws would be required to be listed for taxation in the said district of Fayetteville, if it was a regular township of Cumberland county: *Provided*, that all persons and corporations, whose ordinary business avocations or pursuits may be carried on within said district, shall, for the purposes of this section, so far as the business pursuits are concerned be considered and taxed as if they were actual residents of said district of Fayetteville.

SEC. 7. All persons and corporations liable for taxes, as provided above, shall, on the days and times that are or may be prescribed for listing taxables for state and county taxation, render on oath to the clerk of Fayetteville, appointed as above provided, who is hereby constituted a commissioner of affidavits for that purpose, a list of all their property and subjects of taxation, liable to be taxed, as above prescribed, under all the rules and penalties prescribed for listing state and county taxes.

And in taking the lists the clerk shall be governed as near as practicable, by the valuations of property made by the county assessors and list takers, and shall make return of all unlisted property as provided in the state revenue law.

And if any person or corporation shall fail to render such list of taxables within the time prescribed for state and county taxes, or shall omit from such list any subject of taxation, on which he is liable, he shall pay double the tax herein assessed on any subject of taxation so failed to be listed for taxation.

And all persons and corporations who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to list their taxes as required and contemplated by this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 8. Upon the return of the lists above provided for, the commissioners shall cause to be made tax lists similar to those used for state and county taxes, and a computation of the tax or amount due by each tax payer.

And in all things concerning the listing of taxes, revising the list and computation of taxes, and delivery of the same to the tax collector, the commissioners and the clerk, as list-taker, shall be governed by the laws, rules and requirements that are or may be prescribed in the state revenue laws for county commissioners and the township list-takers; and they shall also observe the times appointed in said revenue laws for the performance of the said duties.

SEC. 9. When the list is completed as above contemplated, the commissioners shall deliver it to the tax collector, with an order endorsed, as is provided for lists delivered to sheriffs in like cases. And the lists so delivered shall have force and effect in the same manner as lists delivered to sheriffs in like cases for state and county taxes, as is or may be prescribed in the state revenue law. And the tax collector shall proceed to collect the taxes at the times and in the same manner, and with the same powers, restrictions, rules, duties and penalties as are or may be provided for sheriffs in like cases in the state revenue law; and the sums so collected shall be paid by the tax collector to the treasurer, within the time prescribed in said revenue laws for settlement by sheriffs of county taxes: *Provided*, the tax collector may deduct and retain three per centum of the amount collected as and for his commissions.

SEC. 10. To provide for expenditures contemplated by this act, until the regular time for listing and collecting taxes under the revenue law, the commissioners shall, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this act, cause to be prepared tax lists embracing all taxable polls, property and subjects of taxation, within said district on the first day of March, 1883, at the valuations put upon the same by the county assessors and list takers as of June 1st, 1882. And on the polls and taxables so to be listed, there is hereby levied a poll tax of seventy-five cents, and a property tax of fifty cents on the hundred dollars of valuation, for which taxes lists shall be prepared and delivered to the tax collector not sooner than the first day of April, 1883, and not later than the first day of May, 1883, and said lists shall be collected, settled and paid into the treasury on or before the first day of September, 1883, in the manner as above prescribed in case of the annual lists.

SEC. 11. All persons and corporations doing and carrying on, or proposing to carry on within said district of Fayetteville, such business and such acts as are or may be taxed by the state, as prescribed in what is commonly known as schedule B of the revenue law, shall be liable to an annual tax to be paid to the use of said district, of like amount to the tax prescribed in said schedule B for the use of the state. And the tax collector shall collect said annual license tax in the same manner as sheriffs collect state license taxes, and pay the same into the treasury, less his commissions of three per centum. And any person or corporation who may carry on such business, or do such acts, without having first paid the annual tax hereby imposed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. The treasurer shall receive all moneys arising from collection of taxes of all sorts, from rents, from forfeitures and penalties, or that may be received from any source, and safely keep the same, and disburse it, according to such directions and orders as may be properly drawn on him by the commissioners in accordance with this act.

He shall keep in a well bound book, provided for that purpose, a fair and correct account of all receipts and disbursements, showing on what account received, and for what purpose disbursed; and shall submit said account to the commissioners whenever required to do so, and at the end of each fiscal year, say on the first day of September, he shall, under the direction of the commissioners, prepare and publish a true account of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year. And said treasurer, for his services, shall receive a sum equal to one and one-half per centum of the receipts of his office, which he may retain annually.

SEC. 13. From all the moneys that may go into the treasurer's hands for expenditure under this act, the commissioners may expend annually for the necessary current expenses of said district as contemplated by this act, a sum which shall in no year exceed three thousand dollars, which may be appropriated for the different classes of current expenses, as the commissioners may deem best.

SEC. 14. The remaining portion of the funds that may be in the treasurer's hands, after deducting the three thousand dollars for current expenses as above provided, shall be applied to the debt or debts which were valid against said town of Fayetteville, and which may, by the owners and holders thereof, be brought within the terms hereinafter prescribed; but no debt, bond, coupon, judgment, note or claim shall be paid, nor any part thereof, until the owners and holders thereof shall agree to the terms hereinafter prescribed. Every holder and owner of debts, bonds, coupons, judgments, notes or claims, that were valid against said former town of Fayetteville, in order to entitle himself to have any part of the funds provided by this act appropriated to his debt, bond, coupon, judgment, note or claim, shall consent to accept fifty per cent. thereof as the same may become due, in full satisfaction. And such consent to compromise and accept fifty per cent. shall be evidenced by an agreement signed by the owner and holder of the debt, and by the chairman of the commissioners, substantially as follows:

"In accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at the session of 1883, and entitled 'An act for the relief of creditors of the former town of Fayetteville, and for other purposes,' I, the undersigned, being the present owner and holder of bond No. ....., for the sum of $....., issued by said town, and dated the ..... day of ....., 18... .., with semi-annual coupons for interest at ..... per cent. attached, do hereby promise and agree with the authorities appointed by said act, to compromise my said debt, as in said act provided, and that I will accept fifty per cent. thereof, as it becomes due, in full satisfaction.

"And to this agreement I bind myself, my executors, administrators and assigns.

"Witness my signature and seal, the ..... day of ....., 18.....

..... [SEAL.]

"Witness:

....

"Chairman of Commissioners of Fayetteville."

And if the debt be evidenced by a judgment, note or otherwise, the above form may be changed to suit the case.

And all such agreements to compromise shall be carefully kept by the Clerk among the records.

And there shall also be written in plain words, on the margin or face of each bond, judgment, note, or other evidence of debt so compromised, the words, "*Subject to terms of compromise at fifty per cent. Dated the ..... day of .....*, 18....." which is to be signed by the owner and holder thereof. And on each coupon shall be plainly written the words: "*Compromised: good only for half this sum.*" And every subsequent owner and holder of such compromised debt shall be bound by said compromise, and shall be deemed to have had due notice thereof.

SEC. 15. That any executor, administrator, guardian or other fiduciary may make compromise, as above provided, without becoming liable for any breach of his or her bond, or violation of the trust or *devastavit* of the estate in his or her hands, on account of such compromise.

SEC. 16. The Commissioners shall cause to be paid all such coupons, bonds and judgments, notes and claims, as may be compromised as above contemplated, as promptly after their maturity as may be practicable, with the funds herein provided for, to be raised for that purpose. They shall not pay interest upon past due coupons, nor interest upon judgments, except upon the principal money thereof.

All valid debts, bonds, coupons and judgments, and notes and claims, compromised as above contemplated, shall, at any time after the maturity thereof, be receivable in payment of the annual taxes levied by this act: *Provided*, that until the first day of September, 1884, each tax payer shall be required to pay at least one-half the amount of his taxes in money.

SEC. 17. The Commissioners shall not permit to be compromised, nor pay any part of the bonds issued in favor of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company, except such as were *bona fide* sold by said company, and went into the hands of purchasers for value, prior to the date of the ratification of chapter 15 of the acts of 1881, viz: January 29th, 1881.

SEC. 18. The Commissioners shall not issue any bonds, notes or other evidence of debt, nor contract for work, material or services, in excess of the amount of the tax levied, and collected and appropriated for such expenditure, for that year.

And persons contracting with the commissioners on any account, shall look alone to the tax levied, collected and appropriated for that purpose for the fiscal year in which such contract is made, and no subsequent tax, nor sum raised by subsequent tax, shall be levied or appropriated to meet any deficit in current expenses of any sort.

And no money or property, real or personal, held by said Commissioners, or which shall come into their care and custody by virtue of this act, shall ever be subject to execution or attachment or seizure under any legal process for any any debt created by said former town of Fayetteville, that is not brought within the provisions of this act; and it shall be unlawful for any court to direct or order the same to be taken under any execution or attachment; or to be seized by any process; and it shall be unlawful for any court, by writ of mandamus, or any other process, to direct or require the levying and collecting, by the local authorities and officers appointed by this act or under any of its provisions, of any tax from the property and tax payers residing within said district of Fayetteville, other than the taxes levied and directed to be collected by this act; nor shall it be lawful for any court to direct the payment of any part of the funds raised under the provisions of this act, to any person, debt or claim, other than is intended by this act.

And the commissioners and other officers provided for in this act are expressly prohibited from levying any taxes for any purpose, that power being reserved for the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. Any commissioner or other officer who may be appointed under the provisions of this act, who shall attempt to levy and collect taxes in said district other than such taxes as are hereby levied and directed to be collected, or who shall divert any of the funds from the purpose for which said funds may be raised as herein specified, or who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this act in regard to levying and collecting taxes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the discretion of the court not less than three hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the discretion of the court not less than forty days. The commissioners shall use all proper means of notifying the creditors of said former town of Fayetteville of the provisions and requirements of this act, and any creditor who refuses or fails to accept the terms, or any debt which is not brought within the terms of compromise herein provided for, on or before the first day of January, 1884, shall not be entitled to receive any benefit under this act, nor shall the commissioners provide for the payment of any part of said debt not so brought within the terms of compromise, as above contemplated.

SEC. 20. The commissioners may organize fire companies, and to that end the district of Fayetteville shall be divided into four wards: the first ward shall comprise all the territory lying south of Person street and east of Gillespie street; the second ward shall comprise all territory west of Gillespie street and south of Hay street; the third ward shall comprise all territory north of Hay street and west of Green and Ramsay streets; and the fourth ward shall comprise all the territory north of Person street and east of Green and Ramsay streets.

There shall be a chief fire warden for Fayetteville, and an assistant fire warden for each of the four wards, appointed by the commissioners annually, and fire companies may be organized to number not more than seventy-five men who shall, under the direction of the commissioners, be subject to the orders of the chief fire warden and the assistant fire wardens.

And upon the due organization of such companies, and upon report by the fire warden that any person is an efficient member and a regular attendant at their meetings and drills, the commissioners may direct their clerk to give such person a certificate of exemption from poll taxes imposed by this act, and such exempted person is hereby declared exempted from all jury duty; but such exemptions from taxes and jury duty shall only continue while such person continues to be an efficient member of the fire company and regular in his attendance upon its meetings and drills.

SEC. 21. Every person owning, occupying or having charge of houses or structures of any kind, shall obey all lawful requirements of the commissioners in regard to precautions against fire or the spread thereof; and any person who shall wilfully refuse so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. And the commissioners shall have power to remove, or cause to be removed, any building or structure that may become dangerous on account of fire.

SEC. 22. It shall be unlawful for any person to build, or cause to be built, any structure of any kind that is not fire-proof, (that is to say, built of brick or stone and covered with incombustible material,) within the following boundaries in Fayetteville, viz: Beginning at the intersection of Green street and Old street, and running thence with Bow street to Burgess street, thence with Burgess and Maxwell streets to Franklin street; then with Franklin street, and the course of it extended to Dick street, then with Dick street to Old street, so as to include Liberty Point, and then with Old street to the beginning.

SEC. 23. When a fire occurs, the marshal, fire wardens, or other authorized person shall cause the market bell to ring the alarm, and shall at frequent intervals during the alarm, indicate the number of the ward in which the fire is, by a corresponding number of distinct strokes on the bell.

And it shall be the duty of the marshal and fire wardens to report to the chairman of the commissioners, if present, and under his direction use all means available for the suppression of the fire, the preservation of order and the protection of property.

The chairman may appoint, *pro tem.*, any number of suitable persons as a fire patrol, or assistant marshals.

And any person who shall wilfully resist or hinder the marshal, fire wardens, or any assistant marshal or fire patrol so appointed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 24. It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge or fire off any gun, pistol or firearms of any kind in said district of Fayetteville, or to explode gun-powder, fire-crackers or other explosive substance on any public street, lane, alley or square, or in dangerous proximity to any building: *Provided*, the commissioners may permit the firing of blank cartridges by regularly organized military companies on parade or drill on such days and at such places as they may deem fit.

SEC. 25. It shall be unlawful for any person to throw any dead carcass, or other offensive substance or rubbish of any kind into any street, lane, alley or square, in the district; and every person owning, occupying or having charge of houses, lots or premises of any kind, shall cause the same to be kept in a cleanly condition, and to be drained so that there shall be no stagnant pools or ponds of water, and the privies or sinks to be so cleansed and arranged as not to be offensive to any of the citizens; and every such person shall obey all lawful instructions and requirements of the commissioners and of the board of health of Cumberland county in regard to his or her premises.

Any person who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 26. It shall be unlawful for any person to exhibit or offer for sale any unsound or unwholesome fruit, vegetables, meats or provisions of any kind; and any person who shall knowingly violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and it shall be the duty of the marshal, under the direction of the commissioners and the health officer of Cumberland county, to have any such unsound or unwholesome article removed.

And the commissioners may prevent any person from selling or exhibiting for sale, on or near any public street or square, any article of disagreeable or offensive odor, which they or the health officer may declare hurtful to the health or comfort of the citizens.

SEC. 27. It shall be unlawful for any person to strain or race horses or animals of any kind in said district; or to drive through any of the public streets, lanes, alleys or squares faster than at the rate of *seven miles per hour*.

And no person shall wantonly and without authority ring any public bell, or give or cause in any way a false alarm of any sort.

SEC. 28. It shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct or injure any street, lane, alley or square, side-walk, ditch, sewer, reservoir, bridge, lamp, lamp-post, or public property of any kind, or to injure, or wilfully permit to be injured any shade tree on any street, lane, alley or square in said district.

And any person who shall make, cause or wilfully permit any such obstruction or injury, and shall neglect or refuse to remove such obstruction or repair such damage when requested so to do shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and the marshal shall, under the direction of the commissioners, remove such obstruction and repair such damage at the cost of the party whose duty it was to have it done: *Provided*, that in cases where buildings were in, or partially obstructed, streets, lanes, alleys or squares, at the time of the establishment of the same, the commissioners may permit such building to remain until, in their opinion, the public convenience or needs may require its removal, and no such continuance of an obstruction shall be held to entitle any person to any right in the place occupied by the obstruction; and in all such cases, when the obstruction is destroyed or removed, it shall be unlawful for any person to rebuild it.

But this proviso shall not be held to allow or permit any obstruction that has been knowingly placed in, or partially in, any street, lane, alley or square, since the laying out or establishment thereof.

SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to use all proper means within their power, as provided in this act, to keep in fit repair all streets, lanes, alleys, squares, reservoirs, sewers, ditches, and drains, and to that end may provide labor to do the necessary work or may contract with some party to have it done.

SEC. 30. The commissioners may provide and keep in fit repair, a guard house or lock-up, for the keeping and confinement of criminals and persons offending against provisions of this act, and they may also provide a suitable place or places for the impounding of hogs, dogs, goats and horses or other animals that may be found running at large within said district contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 31. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or having charge of any horse, mule, jack or jennet, or hog or goat, to permit the same to run at large within said district. And it shall be the duty of the marshal to take and put into the pound or other secure place, all horses, mules, jacks, jennets, hogs or goats found running at large in said district to whomsoever the same may belong; and as soon as practicable, notify the owner thereof, if known or to be found; and if the owner cannot be found, advertisement shall be made at the market-house of the impounding of such animal, giving description and ear marks, or other distinguishing marks; and if the owner call for the same within three days, and satisfy the marshal as to his or her ownership of said animal and pay for each animal so impounded the sum of fifty cents as a penalty for suffering it to run at large, and also the actual costs and expenses of keeping it impounded, which shall not be more than ten cents per day, the animal shall be delivered to such owner. And if there be no claimant within three days after notice as above provided, the animals shall be sold by the marshal by public auction on the fourth day about noon. The proceeds of sale, after paying the penalty and expenses of keeping, shall be paid to the treasurer, who shall keep the same for the proper owner of the animal so sold; and all sums so paid into the treasury and not claimed in six months, shall be accounted for as other funds belonging to the treasury of the district.

The marshal shall provide a competent supply of water and suitable feed for animals impounded, as above provided: *Provided*, that the young of any such impounded animal following the dam, and not more than two months old, shall not be counted in estimating the penalty; and in cases where there are more than one animal in a herd or drove, the penalty shall be only twenty-five cents.

SEC. 32. There is hereby levied an annual tax of one dollar on each and every dog within said district, and the commissioners shall cause the same to be collected in each year by the tax-collector during the month of June. And when any such tax is paid, the tax-collector shall furnish to the owner of the dog a collar or badge, showing that the tax for that year is paid. And it shall be the duty of the marshal at any time after the first of July in each year, and until the first of October, to impound any dog on which the tax has not been paid, and if practicable notify the owner; and unless such dog is called for and the tax paid, together with a fee of fifty cents for impounding, which the marshal is hereby authorized to charge, within two days after the impounding, such dog shall be destroyed by the marshal.

SEC. 33. The commissioners shall annually appoint some suitable person as sexton of the cemetery, whose duty it shall be to have charge over the cemetery or grave-yard, and to see that all entrances thereto, the walls and fences around it, and the walks and avenues therein are kept in proper condition and repair.

If the person appointed sexton shall be found to be negligent, or in any way unsuitable for his position, the commissioners may remove him and appoint another in his stead.

And it shall be unlawful for any person to behave in a rude or boisterous manner, or be guilty of any indecent conduct of any kind in the cemetery, or to injure or deface or disturb in any way any wall, fence, grave, gravestone, monument, tomb or vault, or trees or shrubbery, and the sexton shall promptly report any violation of this act to the marshal and commissioners.

SEC. 34. The commissioners may endorse upon all orders that may be drawn on the treasurer for the payment of money to any one the words, "*not transferable till all taxes are paid*," and then the treasurer shall not be authorized or required to pay the same until it shall be made to appear to his satisfaction that the payee therein named owes no taxes imposed by virtue of this act.

SEC. 35. It shall be the duty of the marshal to obey all proper orders and directions of the commissioners, and to use all available means to cause all offenders against the provisions of this act, and the criminal law of the state, to be carried before some justice of the peace, to be dealt with as the law directs.

In all matters concerning the enforcement of laws made for the government of said district and the criminal laws of the state, he shall have within said district the same power and authority as are vested in sheriffs and township constables in like cases. And in all cases of violent and disorderly acts and threats, affrays, riots and breaches of the peace, and in cases of offences against decency and morality, as prescribed in the criminal law of the state, he may arrest the offender without warrant, and safely keep such offender in the guard-house, lock-up, or if necessary, the jail, until he or she can be carried before some justice of the peace, to be tried and dealt with according to law, or until such offender shall give security for his or her appearance at trial, or for the discontinuance of the offence for which he or she may have been arrested.

And the marshal may arrest all idle, suspicious persons who habitually saunter and lounge around the market house and streets of the district, neglecting to apply themselves to some honest occupation and without apparent means of support; and he shall immediately carry any person so arrested before some justice of the peace, to be dealt with as the law directs.

SEC. 36. Every person who shall resist, hinder or oppose the marshal or any lawful officer in the discharge of their duty, and every person owning or occupying houses or lots, who shall refuse admittance or make resistance to any person lawfully coming on the premises to arrest offenders, abate nuisances or prevent disturbances, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

And the marshal in the performance of his lawful duties for the suppression or prevention of crime, or arresting of criminals, may when necessary call to his assistance any able-bodied citizen, and any person so summoned, who shall wilfully refuse to render assistance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 37. No wagon, cart or dray, shall be used or employed in hauling for hire, within the district, until the owner or agent shall first obtain a license, and file with the clerk a bond with sufficient surety, in the sum of two hundred dollars, conditioned to pay all damages that may be sustained by any person hiring the same by the negligence or improper management of the driver or person having charge thereof.

There shall be paid to the tax-collector for an annual license for a four or three-horse wagon, ten dollars; for a two-horse wagon, cart or dray, eight dollars; and for a one-horse wagon, cart or dray, six dollars; and each licensed wagon, cart or dray, shall have at all times, a durable label, showing the number of the license, affixed to some conspicuous part of the wagon, cart or dray.

The commissioners may prescribe the rates which wagons, carts or drays, may demand for hauling. The money received for license shall be paid to the treasurer as all other taxes.

SEC. 38. The commissioners may employ at least one night watchman, and if necessity requires, and the means herein provided admit, they may employ others.

Such watchmen shall be under the control and direction of the commissioners, and may be discharged at any time, upon sufficient cause.

Whilst on duty they shall have within the district all the powers and duties that by the public law are given to township constables; and it shall be their duty to make report to the marshal or commissioners of all disorders and violations of any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 39. The commissioners may make by-laws for their own government, and may appoint sub-committees and divide the labors and duties imposed by this act in such manner as to them may seem best, and may if they see fit, direct their chairman or any other member to attend specially to the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and to see that each officer herein provided for performs his duty faithfully. They may employ counsel to advise them concerning their duties under this act. The marshal shall receive the same fees as are or may be allowed township constables for like services by the State laws, and such additional compensation for services, for which no fees are prescribed, as the commissioners may allow. The clerk of the board, the policemen, the sexton of the cemetery, and any assistant marshal or extra policemen that may be appointed under the provisions of this act, or any persons with whom the commissioners may contract for service, labor or material, shall receive such pay and compensation as the commissioners may prescribe, or as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 40. The commissioners may, in all cases, when in their opinion the public safety or convenience require it, direct the construction, or repairing or improvement of the sidewalks, by the owners of buildings or lots fronting on or adjoining the sidewalks so to be constructed, repaired or improved. And if the owner of such property, or any person having so great an interest therein as a lease which has three years to run, shall wilfully fail or refuse for more than thirty days to make, construct, repair and improve such sidewalk along the whole front or extent of his or her building, or lot, or leased property, when so directed by the commissioners, he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. And the commissioners, after notice to such owner or lessee, may cause the construction, repair or improvement of the sidewalk, as directed, and for the amount so expended, may docket a lien in the superior court of Cumberland county; and every lien so filed shall be of like force and effect as laborers' and mechanics' liens, and may be enforced against such lot or building, in the same manner as is or may be prescribed for mechanics' and laborers' liens by the laws of North Carolina. And the commissioners shall also have power to direct in what places awnings may be allowed on any of the public streets, lanes, alleys, or squares, and what manner and of what material such awnings must be constructed; or the commissioners may prevent the building or construction of awnings entirely, or may cause them to be removed whenever, in their opinion, it may be dangerous on any account to permit the same.

SEC. 41. The commissioners may require and compel the abatement and removal of all nuisances within the district, whether on account of fire, health, decency or morality, at the expense of the person causing or wilfully permitting the same, or of the owner or tenant of the grounds whereon the same may be. And they may prevent the establishment of, or if established, may regulate any offensive or unhealthy trade, business or employment.

SEC. 42. In case any person or persons shall fail to pay any fine or penalty adjudged against them for any crime committed within said district, or any violation of this act, it shall be lawful for the court, or justice of the peace that tried the offender, to direct the person so failing to perform the judgment, to be put to work on the streets, lanes, alleys, squares, ditches, sewers, reservoirs or other public work in the district, under the direction of the marshal and supervision of the commissioners who are hereby authorized to confine, control and manage such person or persons until the fine, penalty, forfeiture and cost of the trial shall be fully satisfied and paid, under such reasonable rates for labor and board, as the commissioners may establish.

SEC. 43. If the commissioners shall find that the public needs of the district, as herein contemplated, do not require the expenditure of all the three thousand dollars as above provided for current expenses, they may use the overplus in paying the debt that may be compromised and brought within the provisions of this act, as above provided.

And any surplus of any fund remaining in the treasury after paying the annual amounts as above contemplated, may be used by the commissioners in buying in and retiring any part of the compromise debt.

SEC. 44. All laws creating any other officers for the local government of said district of Fayetteville, and all laws providing for the levying and collecting of taxes for the support and maintenance of any local government for said district, other than is herein prescribed; and all laws providing for the levying and collecting of taxes of any sort from the persons and property within said district, other than the State and county taxes, and the taxes by this act levied and directed to be collected, are hereby repealed and abrogated, and the offices created by said laws so repealed are hereby abolished; and it shall be unlawful for any person to exercise or attempt to exercise the duties of any office so abolished. And all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; and all the provisions of article seven of the constitution that are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, except those contained in sections seven, nine and thirteen, are hereby abrogated so far as they apply to said district of Fayetteville, and the provisions of this act are substituted in their place, for the government of said district of Fayetteville.

SEC. 45. All persons offending against any of the provisions of this act, shall, on conviction, where no other punishment is prescribed in this act or in the public law, be punished in the discretion of the court or justice of the peace trying the case, not to exceed a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days: *Provided*, that in the case, where judgments were obtained prior to Oct. 1st, 1881, viz: the judgments in favor of I. B. Hawley trustee of C. D. Fuller, J. T. Leach, M. T. Leach and J. R. Lane, the commissioners shall pay in full: *Provided further*, that if default be made in paying the interest of the debt compromised, for six months, the said compromise shall be null and void, and the creditors at their election shall be remitted to their original rights.

SEC. 46. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 8th of March, A. D. 1883.

GEO. M. ROSE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. L. ROBINSON,
President of the Senate.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....MARCH 29, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (one inch) one insertion,	$1 00
" " two "	1 50
" " one month,	2 50
" " three "	5 00
" " six "	8 00
" " twelve "	15 00

Longer advertisements charged in proportion to the above rates. Special notices 25 per cent. more than regular advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JULIUS A. GRAY—Notice.
McNEILL & Co—Removal.
WM. ALDERMAN—Meeting.
Mrs. DYE—Millinery Goods.
J. R. PAGE—Trustee's Sale.
J. H. STARR—Valuable Land Sale.
Miss M. H. SMITH—Spring Millinery.
W. S. COOK, J. D COOK—Dissolution.
E. J. HALE & SON—Staple Stationery.
J. D. UNDERWOOD—Amber Cane Seed.
E. J. HALE & SON—Everybody's Book.
JAS. D. McNEILL—Lumber and Shingles.
GEO. LAUDER—Fayetteville Marble Yard.
THOS. S. WHITTED—Important Land Sale.
GEO. BRANDT—Direct from the Importers.
G. P. McNEILL—Report People's Nat. Bank.
EDWARD A. OLDHAM—The Western Sentinel.

ABOUT TOWN.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear that Mr. W. W. Shepherd, while on the road near Whiteville, Columbus county, was thrown from his sulky, and it is said that his injuries are very serious.

TYLER'S DEATH.—We learn that Andrew Robinson, colored, rendered valuable aid in trying to rescue John Tyler from the caved well, of which we made mention last week. Robinson worked hard at the bottom of the well, and even risked his life by his efforts.

NEW POTATOES.—Mr. J. S. Maultsby, who planted his Irish potatoes between new and old Christmas, dug into a row last Monday, to see if anything remained of them after the cold weather. He found them growing finely, having attained considerable size, a sample of which he brought to this office.

OBITUARY.—Died on Saturday, March the 17th, in Wheaton, Maryland, Hugh McGuire, formerly of Fayetteville. The remains of the deceased were brought to Wilmington, N. C., for interment by the side of his brother, the late John McGuire. He had many warm friends in this community, and our sincere sympathies are with his widowed and now childless mother.

EASTER SERVICES.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large congregation attended divine services at St. John's Church last Sunday morning. The Choral service of the children with floral offerings was beautiful and impressive, and the sacred music was fine. The decorations of the church were very handsome, and all the floral adornments were arranged with faultless taste and with a profusion that could hardly have been surpassed in the midst of May.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION.—We are informed that, on Tuesday night last, dogs destroyed twenty valuable sheep on Cross Creek, near the suburbs of town, belonging to F. P. Williston and others.

When we reflect that we only occasionally hear of this havoc by worthless curs, the greater part of the destruction never coming to public notice, some idea may be gained of the annual loss to our farmers. And yet we have never had a legislature able to deal with this question.

THE ELECTION.—Under the provisions of the Cape Fear river "Bridge Bill," enacted by the last General Assembly, an election is to be called by the County Commissioners, to be held on the first Thursday in May next, at which the citizens of the county shall vote "Free Bridge" or "No Free Bridge"—provided that, at the monthly meeting next Monday, a petition shall be presented to the board of County Commissioners, signed by not less than five hundred qualified voters of the county, asking for said election.

THE COLD SNAP.—Easter week brought with it a taste of such weather as the last of March can give us when it tries; and, since last Thursday, we have been treated to ice, snow, sleet and rain. During the same time the weather was of exceptional severity at the West and the North. The corners of the mouths of the early gardeners have a downward tendency, and a great deal of re-planting must be done. Many with whom we have talked declare that most of the fruit is killed, but we still hope that their forebodings will fall short of reality.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Quietly, without ostentation, but in such a manner as to greatly alleviate the sufferings of many needy, the Young Men's Christian Association of Fayetteville has been steadily pursuing its work of charity during the winter months, and wood, provisions, medicines, etc., have been distributed as far as possible to those upon whom the heavy hand of misfortune has been laid.

Mr. A. A. McKethan the other day made another generous donation to the association of ten cords of wood—a welcome gift during the cold weather.

A NEW ASSESSMENT.—The Board of County Commissioners will have for consideration matters of more than usual importance at the monthly meeting next Monday, April 2nd. Under the act "to provide for the levying and collection of taxes," passed at the recent session of the General Assembly, it is required that a new assessment of real property be made.

The Commissioners will therefore, under the law, appoint one justice of the peace and two freeholders in each township to assess the land and other real estate for taxation. On the first Monday in May the assessors will meet at the court-house for consultation with the Commissioners, for the purpose of taking such action as will secure uniformity in the assessment of real estate throughout the county.

The law also requires the County Commissioners, at next Monday's meeting, to appoint one justice of the peace, or other competent person, in each township to list all the land at the valuation placed by the new assessment, and also all the personal property in said township.

RAILROAD MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R., to take into consideration the acceptance of the bill regarding the sale of the State's interest in the road, passed by the last General Assembly, which we published in full two or three weeks ago, at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, April 3rd. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the company will take place in the same hall, on Thursday, April 5th.

Both these meetings are of great importance to our railroad interests, and we hope to see substantial and gratifying results speedily ensue therefrom.

A CORRECTION.—Last week, being misinformed as to the facts, we made some error in the article, "Run Over." But it is worth making a little mistake to get the following handsome card from the young gentleman:

Mr. Editor:—In your last issue you said I was running to the fire and a boy accidentally ran over me. This is a mistake; I was quietly going home from school, and a negro man carelessly ran over me and knocked me down, from which I sustained quite a hurt on my forehead.

In this conection, please permit me to acknowledge my gratitude to Mrs. Cook and daughter and Dr. McNeill for their kind attention to me.

Mar. 26, 1883. ROBBIE TROY.

MEETING OF TOWN BOARD.—The Board of Commissioners for the taxing district of Fayetteville met in the Town Hall last Monday afternoon—J. D. Williams in the chair and A. H. Slocomb secretary. We are indebted to Mr. Slocomb for an abstract of the proceedings.

W. E. Kyle presented himself and received the oath of office from Justice E. P. Powers.

The Committee on Printing reported progress, and were allowed further time. The Committee on Salaries submitted a report which, after considerable discussion, was adopted without amendment.

The tax collector receives 3 per cent. on all the money collected; the Treasurer is allowed 1½ per cent. on his receipts; the Town Marshal is allowed a salary of $300 a year, and one-half of such fees as he may collect, and is required to make a sworn statement of the amount of said fees to the Commissioners each month; the Clerk receives $150 a year; the sexton of the cemetery receives no salary, but is allowed, for digging grave for an adult, $3, child under 15 years of age, $2; the watchman at the market receives $25 a month.

The board then proceeded to the election of officers, resulting as follows:

Alex. Campbell, Marshal.
B. R. Taylor, Tax Collector.
J. C. Haigh, Treasurer.
F. R. Davis, Night Watchman.
S. Jones, Sexton.
E. P. Powers, Clerk of the Board.

It was resolved that the marshal be instructed to carry all cases of violation of the ordinances of the district before Justice W. S. Cook, when practicable; with the understanding that Justice Cook shall keep a record of all such cases, open at all times to the inspection of the board, and shall pay to the treasurer of the district one-half the costs and all the fines received.

Tarboro *Guide:* It is estimated by Mr. Geo. Allen, of Newbern, who is good authority, that trucking will add $150,000 to the income of that region this season.

Charlotte *Journal:* As previously announced, the members of the old Hornet's Nest Riflemen will meet at an early day and organize.

Goldsboro *Bulletin:* Work upon the new Methodist church in this city was commenced this week.

Rocky Mount Graded School under Capt. John E. Dugger, has 251 pupils.

Charlotte *Observer:* Mr. John W. Wadsworth has been appointed United States Consul at Saltillo, Mexico....The farmers of Cabarrus county have lately engaged in the shipment of hickory timber to the spoke and handle factories at Greensboro. Up to six months ago there never had been a stick of hickory wood shipped from the county, but now the farmers are sending it off by the cords.

Prevent Decay of the Teeth

With their surest preservative, aromatic SOZODONT. Whiteness of the dental row, a healthful rosiness and hardness of the gums, a sweet breath, an agreeable taste in the mouth,—all these are conferred by SOZODONT. Does not such an invaluable toilet article, one so pure as well as effective deserve the popularity it enjoys? Most assuredly. It has no rival worthy of the name. The ordinary powders and pastes are nothing to it, and since its appearance have rapidly lost ground. Sold by druggists.

THE GREATEST ENEMY TO CHILDREN is worms. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will save them from ruin. Only 25 cents a bottle. Try it.

MARRIED.

POPE—TEMPLE—By W. C. Troy, J. P., at his Temple of Justice, on Saturday, the 24th inst., Mr. W. H. POPE to Miss MARY TEMPLE, both of Robeson county.

Temple was requisite for the comfort of the Pope,
Who desired to increase his temporal joy;
So he and Mary from home did elope,
And were spliced together by Justice Troy.

BASS—MAXWELL—By the same, on the 22d inst., GILBERT BASS to ELIZABETH MAXWELL, both of Cumberland county.

HOLDER—PRIEST—At the house of D. McLauchlin, the officiating Justice, on the 22d inst., Mr. T. J. HOLDER to Miss FLORA M. PRIEST, daughter of Cornelius Priest, all of Little River Township, Cumberland county.

JACKSON—EDGE—On the 15th inst., by Rev. E. J. Edwards, at the residence of John W. Edge, in Cedar Creek Township, D. S. JACKSON, of Bladen county, to Miss AMANDA EDGE, of Cumberland county.

BEARD—SMITH—On the 1st inst., by Rev. D. S. Ballard, at the residence of Sarah Smith, in Beaver Dam Township, DANIEL D. BEARD, aged 20, to WINNIE SMITH, aged 44, all of Cumberland county.

DIED.

BALDWIN—In this town, on the 27th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs. SARAH JANE BALDWIN, wife of S. A. Baldwin, aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the Methodist Church. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

McKAY—In Lillington, Harnett county, March 22d, JOHN McKAY, son of Major J. A. D. McKay, aged 10 years.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACNO—		North Carolina,	50@80
Hog Round, new	13	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	13@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11½@12½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12½@13	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	14@15
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	30@35
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$4.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.35@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	90@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@76	WOOL—	20@21
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	90@120	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Middling	9@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 40@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.30
Virgin Dip	$2.30
Spirits	42@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale,	1.10@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March 27—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 44½ cents per gallon, with rumored sales later of 50 casks at 45 cents.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at $1.27½ for Strained and $1.32½ for Good Strained. Sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.60 for Hard and $2.75 per bbl. for Soft. Sales at quotations.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine). $14.00, 14.50@15.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.50; Extra Mill (good heart) $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.50; Common Mill $5.00@$6.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00.—*Wil. Star.*

MISS M. H. SMITH

Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving her Spring stock of

Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods.

Her goods are the latest styles, and have been selected with great care.

Call and see for yourself.

March 29, 1883. 7-1m

Direct from the Importers.

A FULL LINE OF

Ladies' Neck Wear.

Fichus, Collars, Collarettes and Silk Lace Shawls. Pronounced by all to be the finest assortment of styles and quality ever offered in Fayetteville.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

GEO. BRANDT,

Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,

March 29, 1883 1t

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest.

GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 26, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE Regular Annual Meeting of this Company under the provisions of the By-Laws takes place at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, Thursday, April 5, 1883, at 11 o'clock.

1t] JULIUS A. GRAY, Pres't.

MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society for the election of officers, will be held at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., April 10th.

WM. ALDERMAN, Sec'y.

March 29, 1883. 8-2t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of W. S. COOK & BRO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to us will please make immediate payment, and those having accounts against us will present them.

W. S. COOK.
J. D. COOK.

March 26, 1883.

REFERRING to the above, I desire to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business, and will at all times keep a full assortment of GOODS generally found in a Grocery Store.

J. D. COOK,
Gillespie Street.

March 26, 1883. 8-2t

Amber Cane Seed.

A FEW bushels GENUINE AMBER SEED for sale at 25 cents per gallon.

Cane Mills and Evaporators at manufacturers' prices.

Make your orders early.

Office Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. UNDERWOOD, Manufacturers' Agent for all kinds of Machinery.

March 29, 1883. 8-2t

Important Land Sale.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a certain decretal order made at Bladen Superior Court at Spring Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed Commissioner for that purpose will, on the 7th day of May next, it being the first Monday of said month, at the Court House door in Bladen county, expose to public sale a one-third interest in, of and to, the Walker's Bluff Plantation, in Bladen County, the tract containing eight hundred acres of valuable river land, lying on the river, and parallel therewith—all cleared river land, with all necessary improvements and valuable marl beds, and sold by order of Court to pay the residue of a Judgment in favor of John D. Williams, Ex'r, *vs.* T. S. Whitted, Adm'r, d. b. n., to either of whom application may be made for further particulars. Terms cash.

THOS S. WHITTED, Adm'r and Com.
THOS. H. SUTTON, Plaintiff's Att'y.
March 29, 1883. 8-4t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
The People's National Bank,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
At the close of business, March 13th, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$229,531 81
Overdrafts		9,148 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,		136 00
Due from approved reserve agents		2,802 84
Due from other National Banks,		5,523 67
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		1,850 00
Current expenses and taxes paid		1,620 89
Checks and other cash items		5,570 06
Bills of others Banks		3,759 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,		500 32
Specie,		6,626 50
Legal tender notes		8,105 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		1,400 00
Total		$308,574 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000 00
Surplus fund	33,000 00
Undivided profits	6,384 98
National Bank notes outstanding	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid	847 00
Individual deposits subject to check	48,249 46
Time certificates of deposit	37,562 07
Cashier's checks outstanding,	82 38
Due to other National Banks	7,374 05
Due to State Banks and bankers	273 95
Notes and bills re-discounted,	21,000 00
Total	$308,574 09

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, }

I, G. P. McNEILL, Cashier of the abovenamed Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. P. McNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of March, 1883.

W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. F. MOORE,
GEO. BRANDT, } Directors.
J. B. STARR,

March 29, 1882. 1t

Valuable Land for Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in a certain cause therein pending wherein J. R. Page, Trustee is plaintiff, and J. B. Starr and others are defendants, I shall offer for sale thirteen hundred and fifteen acres of land lying in Quewhiffle Township, known as the McFarland Land, conveyed to me by D. McDougald by Deed of Mortgage, recorded in Book V, No. 3, page 414, Register's Office of Cumberland County. This sale will be made in conjunction with a sale of some land by the Sheriff of Cumberland under certain executions, and the purchaser will obtain a good title. Said lands are valuable for turpentine, timber and farming purposes.

Time of sale: May 7th, 1883, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale: Cash.
Place of sale: Court House in Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.
Mortgagee and Commissioner.

I will sell above land at above time and place under executions.

R. W. HARDIE, Shff.

March 29, 1883. 8-1s

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of the terms of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 23d day of January, 1883, by D. McDougald and wife, I will sell at public sale the following described property, viz: Six Good Mules, three Two-horse Wagons, one Timber Wagon and one Turpentine Still and Fixtures.

The sale will take place at Keyser, N. C., at 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 12th day of April, 1883.

TERMS CASH.

On Tuesday, the 24th day of April, at the same place, and on the same terms, will sell one-half interest in the Store House and Lot situated in the town of Keyser, N. C.

J. R. PAGE, Trustee.

Keyser, N. C., March 20, 1883. 8-2t

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20-foot plank. Also, 100,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

The Western Sentinel.

A Weekly Review of News, Politics, Humor and Topics of the Day

CONDUCTED BY
EDWARD A. OLDHAM.
(Late Editor and Publisher of THE NEW SOUTH, Wilmington, N. C.)

ON or about the 5th of April, 1883, the undersigned will take entire control of the WESTERN SENTINEL, a 28 column newspaper published every Thursday at Winston, N. C.

It will be issued from new type, and with engraved heading.

Its politics will be Democratic, in the true sense of the word and thoroughly progressive and aggressive.

Having at heart none but the best interests of Western Carolina, it will labor unceasingly in behalf of her Agricultural, Mineral, Industrial and General Development.

Its Home, State and General News will be carefully prepared and the leading characteristics of its weekly contents will be variety, brevity and crispness.

Subscription $1 50 per year; for six months, $1 00. Specimen copies mailed on application. Advertisements at reasonable rates

Address EDWARD A. OLDHAM,
Editor and Publisher, Winston, N. C.

March 29, 1883. 1t

OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 3d, 1883.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co. is hereby called to meet in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April, 1883, at 11 o'clock. The special object of said meeting being to consider and accept or reject an act of the Legislature now in session, entitled "*An act to authorize a sale of the State's Stock in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, and provide for the speedy completion of the same.*"

5-tm] JULIUS A. GRAY, President.

LOW PRICES.

CROCKERY!

TO reduce my Large Stock I will offer BARGAINS to cash or prompt short time buyers either at

Wholesale or Retail.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 8, 1883. 5-4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Rockfish Manufacturing Company are hereby requested to settle the same before April 5th, 1883.

On that day all notes and accounts due said Company will be sold at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 M., by order of the Directors. Any person having accounts against the Company is requested to present them previous to such date.

T. CAMPBELL OAKMAN, Pres't.

March 15, 1883. 6-3t

E. J. HALE & SON,

PUBLISHERS,
Booksellers and Stationers,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages. Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

Special Notice.

WE expect to make our semi-annual visit to the Northern Cities THIS WEEK for our Spring and Summer Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We are now opening an invoice of seasonable goods (ordered to "fill in" until our full stock arrives) consisting of

PRETTY SPRING PRINTS;

Good Value Bleached and Sea Island Shirtings; Beautiful Blue and Jet Black Cashmeres; Fine Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths; Courtauld's Eng. Crape; Corticelli and Bedding Silks in the new shades; Turkey Red Damasks; Manchester Ginghams; the Celebrated "Diamond" Shirt, and many other articles.

We have on hand a nice lot of T. Miles Sons' Fine Shoes, for which we are the Agents in this place.

Our Shoe Department will soon be very complete in all lines.

We continue to give an extra cash discount on Coats' Spool Cotton by the dozens.

Very respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

FURNITURE,
Undertaking and Upholstering.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of S. SHEETZ & SON, for the purpose of conducting a

FURNITURE,
Undertaking and Upholstering Business,

on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery, near the old stand of S. Sheetz.

Having had a long experience in this business, with the consequent advantage of knowing so well the wants of the trade, we feel assured that we can satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage—both in prices and goods.

We have in stock, and will receive day by day, a fine lot of Furniture, which we offer low for cash.

Coffins, Caskets and Undertakers' Goods in variety. We are daily expecting a handsome hearse.

Those wanting anything in the Upholstery line will find us well prepared for work of this kind.

Repairing a specialty and orders solicited.

Respectfully,

S. SHEETZ & SON.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6tf

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.
By CRONLY & MORRIS.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, the undersigned will, on Tuesday, April 3d, 1883, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, expose for sale by public auction the following Real Estate: A Tract of Land situated in Bladen County, known as "Sleepy Hollow Plantation," containing about 540 acres, of which there are cleared and under fence probably 300 acres. The plantation is near Council's Bluff on Cape Fear River, 14 miles above Elizabethtown, 24 miles below Fayetteville, 14 miles from Lumberton and one mile from Tar Heel P. O. The improvements consist of a well finished dwelling with 8 rooms and all necessary out houses. The dwelling is surrounded with a grove of oak, hickory and elm trees, and a large apple and peach orchard with a number of bearing scuppernong grape vines.

Besides the plantation there will be sold a separate tract of woodland swamp land, nearly adjoining, containing about 153¾ acres, and lying on both sides of Goodman Swamp.

Terms—One-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months from day of sale. Purchasers to give their notes drawing 8 per cent. interest for the deferred payments. Title reserved until whole of purchase money is paid.

THOS. H. BLOUNT, Adm'r.

Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1883. 6-3t

For Sale.

PINE Island Acid Phosphate, high grade.
German Kainit, high grade.
Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls.
The above articles will be sold very low for cash or on crop time.

Formulas furnished combining the above elements prepared by the best Agricultural Chemist in the State. Our aim is to supply a better Fertilizer and at less cost than is sold by others.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6-3m

MILLINERY GOODS

IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION, STYLES AND QUALITIES—ALL THAT HEART COULD WISH—FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE BEST.

Ladies' Neckwear in endless variety. Will have to be SEEN to be appreciated.
Kid, Lace, Lisle, Black and Colored Gloves and Mitts of the latest styles and shades.
Full lines of NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS. Space will not permit us to enumerate.
We have a MILLINER direct from the largest Importing Millinery House in the United States, that has been copying and making Pattern Hats and Bonnets from Paris Patterns, and is well versed in the art of beautifying the fair sex, and will not fail to give satisfaction.

Goods Cheap for Cash at Wholesale or Retail.

Mrs. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1883. 8tf

REMOVAL.

McNEILL & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
MUSIC STORE

to the corne of Hay and Anderson Streets, the store formerly occupied by Col. J. A. Pemberton, where they will be pleased to see their friends.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

New Goods Constantly Received

Watches! Watches! Watches!

We warrant our watches for one year. In addition to this, we guarantee our price to be as low as a watch of same quality can be bought anywhere.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

Clocks warranted for one year. If you want a good clock come and select one from the large variety at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Solid Silver Ware.

The best Solid Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cream Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Card Cases, Napkin Rings and Solid Silver Ware put up in morocco and plush cases at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Plated Silver Ware.

Casters, Pickle Casters, Individual Casters, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Table Knives, Waiter, Spoon Holders, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, and Tilting Sets, Toilet Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Fruit Stands, Flower Stands, Vases, Cups, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Call Bells, &c.

Our assortment of Plated Silver Ware is constantly replenished with latest designs and from the most reliable makers.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Engagement and Wedding Rings.

We shall endeavor to keep our stock of Jewelry fully up to the demand. Sale for Diamond Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emerald Jewelry is light, yet steadily improving. We are in almost daily correspondence with the manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry, and any customer wishing anything in this line or anything different from what we have in stock, if they will let us know it, we will order them a lot to select from, and in doing so we will guarantee the price will be as low as the same can be bought in any market.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; Spectacle and Eye Glass Cases. We are manufacturers' agents for Gold Pens, Pencils, and Tooth Picks. A good assortment in stock. We are agents for one of the largest and best manufacturers of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. If you value your eyes, buy the best at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Rodgers' and Wostenholme's. The very best Scissors, Shears, Pocket Knives and Razors Also, Rodgers' Scissors and Cutlery in morocco cases. Ladies, try us when you want a good pair of scissors. We keep the best only.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

POCKET BOOKS,

Walking Canes, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Key Rings, Tweezers, Military Goods, &c., at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

cleaned and repaired and warranted at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE,
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office Northeast corner Market Square.

DR. JOHN SMALL,
DENTAL SURGEON,

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

☞ Office in the Fayetteville Hotel Building.

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 8, 1883. 5tf

AGRICULTURAL.

Kainite, or German Potash Salts.

[From the N. C. Agricul. Experiment Station.]

EXPERIENCE IN AMERICA.—It is only three years since Kainite was introduced upon an extensive scale in the Southern States. We have used muriate of potash and the other concentrated salts for a much longer time, but kainite has in the shorter time far outrun the other salts and has attained an established place in our agriculture. Its relations to the cotton crop are already quite well understood. Upon this crop it was esteemed to produce favorable results from the very first. In many instances its success was almost wonderful. It is voted now a specific against rust in cotton and is undoubtedly of great value in connection with phosphate and peas as an improver of the soil.

The crude Kainite, which we get, is a natural product. It is mined along with a variety of other useful and interesting salts at the salt mines near Stassfurt, in North Germany. The salt is crushed and is ready for the market. It is transported from Stassfurt to Hamburg by water or rail, and is shipped thence to our shores as bulk-cargo. Kainite is quoted now at Stassfurt at $5.00 per long ton (2,240 lbs.) As it appears now to be a permanent article upon our list of fertilizing agents, it will be well for us to get all the information we can about it from its native land. Such an account will be the best introduction to the study of its use upon our own soils.

An analysis of a rather superior sample of crude Kainite gave these figures:

Sulphate of potash	25.38 per cent.
" " magnesia	16.76 "
Chloride of "	13.59 "
Common salt	30.11 "
Moisture	13.40 "
Insoluble matter	0.73 "
	99.97 per cent.

One to two per cent. of sulphate of lime is frequently found.

We may take this as representing quite closely the composition of all of the Kainite received in this country. It is an article of remarkably uniform composition. The only variations are between the sulphate of potash and the common salt, the majority of the samples we have analyzed having a little less of the former and correspondingly more of the latter than this analysis shows.

It has become customary to grade the Kainite by the amount of potash it contains alone. But this is, by no means, its only, although the most important, active constituent. We are all agreed about the importance of potash for vegetation and the necessity of supplying it to soils deficient in it, or from which it has been removed in tobacco or grain crops taken away, but we do not generally pay enough attention to the important part which magnesia plays, especially in the seed. The large amount of magnesia found in the seed, as compared with the other parts of plants, certainly indicates that it has an important position to fill. In the seeds of many plants magnesia appears in amounts quite comparable to the potash. We find in the ash of wheat, for example, along with 30 per cent. of potash, 12 per cent. of magnesia; in the ash of cotton seed, 32 per cent. potash and 16 per cent. magnesia; and in the ash of corn (maize) 27 per cent. potash and 14 per cent. magnesia.

While we have the complete analysis before us, let us notice an important use to which Kainite may be put outside of the soil. Every farmer is familiar with the application of ground plaster to fix the ammonia in fermenting manure. The carbonates of ammonia are volatile. We recognize them by their pungent odor in the stalls where manure accumulates. The sulphate of lime changes the carbonate into the sulphate of ammonia which is non-volatile, under these circumstances. The chlorides answer the same purpose. Pure plaster (sulphate of lime) contains 46.51 per cent sulphuric acid; Kainite contains, in form of sulphates of potash and magnesia, and chloride of sodium (common salt) 34.6 per cent of sulphuric acid and 13 per cent of chlorine, or adding these, 47.6 per cent of acids capable of combining ammonia, so as to fix it. Looked at in this way, the Kainite would appear to be quite equal to the plaster.

But another thing must be considered also. Plaster requires to dissolve it about 460 times its weight of water, while Kainite will dissolve in about 1.75 times its weight of water. We must add to this, too, the fact, which the chemist will appreciate, that sulphate of magnesia forms double salts with ammonia more easily than sulphate of lime. Since it is necessary for these salts to dissolve in order for them to take effect upon the ammonia, we see the great advantage which the Kainite has over the plaster.

Rich manure contains usually seventy per cent. of water. The water in 657 pounds of such manure will be necessary, therefore, to dissolve one pound of plaster, supposing all the water can be brought to bear upon the plaster. Only a very small part of the plaster which we sprinkle upon our compost heaps or in our stalls is thus actually active; while, when we use Kainite, a much smaller amount will suffice, and we may be sure of its all working for the immediate purpose for which it is put there, besides enriching the manure at a much needed point.

Experiments have not only fully confirmed our expectation in this matter, but teach also that Kainite has an absorbing or gathering power in addition to its fixing power. Experiments at Regenwalde by Drs. Birner and Brimmer, upon mixed horse and cow dung, kept throughout the year, gave the following results:

1. The addition of 1 per cent of carbonate of lime or of ½ per cent of caustic lime caused a loss of 9.78 per cent of the nitrogen.

2. The addition of 1 per cent of plaster or gypsum resulted in loss of only 0.34 per cent of nitrogen.

3. The addition of 1 per cent of sulphate of magnesia to the manure resulted in the enriching of the manure heap by 5.06 per cent of nitrogen (calculated upon the original nitrogen), while the addition of 1 *per cent of Kainite caused 7.97 per cent to be added to the nitrogen*, which must have come from the air. Some results are at hand in evidence of its acting in a similar manner upon the soil.

It is advised, therefore, to sprinkle Kainite in the stalls, upon the manure heaps and about the stables. You must then see that you have an abundance of absorbents to take up all liquids, in order that you may not lose all you gain in the drainage. According to the experience of practical men and calculations upon amount of dung produced, one pound of Kainite per day is sufficient for each full grown animal. This amount costs about three-fourths of a cent.

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL

COFFIN HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

We have added largely to our stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Hollowware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,

is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of

Irish Potatoes

for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF

Heavy Groceries

for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,

$6,000

of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Feb'y 22 1883 3t

LOOK OUT!

FOR the scarce season to get something good to eat, go to

A. GARRASON'S,

where you will find a large stock of

Heavy and Fancy Groceries,

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

ROYSTER'S FRESH CANDY received weekly.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Fertilizers!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Provisions & Fertilizers,

invite the attention of their former patrons and the public generally to the following high grade fertilizers:

1ST. LONG'S PREPARED CHEMICALS, so well and so favorably known, as a first-class composting material.

2D. "FARMER'S FRIEND GUANO." This well known Guano has a high analysis, and the high results obtained by the use of it show that it is peculiarly adapted to the soil of this and the adjoining counties.

3D. "WANDO ACID PHOSPHATE," the best article of its kind—containing potash—in North Carolina.

4TH. GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT.

All the above brands we offer VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, or liberal terms on crop time.

☞ Send for prices and analysis.

Feb'y 1, 1883. 144tf

ENGAGEMENT

—and—

WEDDING RINGS

—and—

BRIDAL PRESENTS

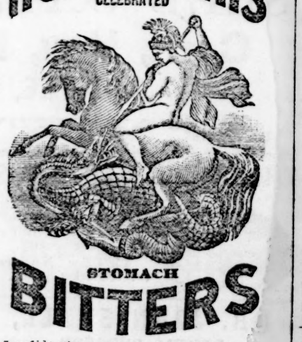
—AT—

Prior's Jewelry Store.

—New Goods Constantly Received.—

Feb. 8. 1-tf

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Invalids who are recovering from Malaria, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic, of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, but it also corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from Rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Over 35,000

STONEWALL COTTON PLOWS

in use and giving perfect satisfaction.

—ALSO—

White's—new.
" No. 35.
" " 40.
" " 48.
" " 50 Plow with reversible land slide.

Moore's Castings; also Plows.

F. Friend Plows and all the castings for same.

We can supply with above goods on short notice. Give us a call.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

White's Clipper Plow.

The greatest success of modern improvement in plows.

White's Boy Clipper Plow.

A Plow perfect in device, and is so highly recommended by every one, that we offer it with confidence.

Call at our well known stand.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

OYSTERS.	SYRUP.
BEEF, (corned).	MOLASSES.
RAISINS.	CURRANTS.
PRUNES.	TOMATOES.
BEANS.	CONDENSED MILK.

Cherokee brand of SWEET CORN.

All for sale by

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

A NICE LOT OF

North Carolina Hams

just purchased. Call at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

LEATHER,

Pot Ware, &c.

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Peaches and Tomatoes,

in large quantities.

Call on us. A. S HUSKE & CO.

NEW LOT OF

COLLARS,

HORSE AND MULE,

to arrive in a few days.

All goods of that order at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Cuba Molasses

AND

FINE SYRUPS,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Mackerel

For sale by

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

ATTENTION!

THIS is not Headquarters from which are issued general orders, but the place for filling the orders of all who are in need of FARMING SUPPLIES. Send in your orders for the well known and justly popular

Watt Plows.

Castings, Scrapers, Sweeps, Solid Sweeps, Corn Shovels, Bull Tongues, James' Shovels, Spades, Steel Forks, Hoes, Singletrees, Trace Chains, Hames, Collars, Bridles, Georgia Breeching, Backband Webbing and Hooks, Straw Cutters, the celebrated Thomas Cultivating and Smoothing Harrows—try them—&c. &c.

"Old Hickory" Wagons,

with written warrantee.

WELSH WAGONS.

The name is warrantee enough.

ONE NEW ROCKAWAY.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that farming cannot be made successful in this age of enormous cotton crops without Bacon, Corn, Meal Flour, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c. So send in your orders for Groceries, DRY GOODS, Notions, Shoes &c., &c.

FERTILIZERS.

"Excellenza," "Piedmont," "Game." None better.

S. C. RANKIN & CO.

March 1, 1883. 4tf

Navassa Guano

AND

Navassa Acid Phosphate.

THESE WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE Fertilizers are again offered to planters for the season of 1883.

Wherever they have been used they have given satisfactory results, and as the standard is fixed and maintained they are found reliable and uniform. It will be seen from the certificate below, that Navassa Guano produced the largest yield of corn which took the premium at the Cumberland County Fair.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1882.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks:

Please deliver to Henry Clark 400 lbs. Navassa Guano, the same having been awarded to him at our late Fair for the largest yield of corn on one acre (65½ bushels) as per offer of special premium made by you. Very respectfully,

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Treas'r Cumberland County Agri. Society.

For sale by R. M. NIMOCKS.

Jan'y 18, 1882 142-3m

FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

Hinsdale & Broadfoot

Offer For Sale at Low Prices,

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
GERMAN KAINIT,
LAND PLASTER,
NITRATE OF SODA.
ACID PHOSPHATE.
SULPHATE OF SODA,
NITRATE OF POTASH,
MURIATE OF POTASH,
PERUVIAN GUANO,
and
Garden and Field Seeds.

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Feb 15- 2-tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

NOTICE.

TO those who have examined our stock of SADDLERY any explanation is entirely useless. It is acknowledged by all who have examined our stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon and Plow Gear, that our

Styles and Quality

cannot be equaled in the State. We are practical men and know the wants of the people, and know where to buy and how to buy. You will save money by examining our stock before making your purchases. We keep almost every

Style of Saddles that you can think of.

Riding Bridles, Martingales, Wagon Bridles, Va. Plow Bridles, N. C. Scotch Collars, Kentucky "C" Collar, Ga. Breeching, Hip Straps, Buggy Harness, (Nickel Plated and Rubber Mounting), Double Wagon Harness, Double Wagon Reins, Lead Lines, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Repair Links, Bits, Whips in great variety, Hames, Dandruff Brushes, Curry Combs, Pure Bristle Brushes.

We have an arrangement with a manufacturer of Hames and Curry Combs by which we can sell Hames and Curry Combs by the dozen at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Everybody who knows where the Market House is knows where we stay. Come to see us. We guarantee prompt and polite attention.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-3m

Guano and Chemicals.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR

Navassa Guano.
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
Zell's Ammoniated Guano.
Zell's Acid Phosphate.
Chesapeake Guano.
Walker's Cotton Phosphate.
Wilcox & Gibbs Guano.
Standard Guano.
Baker Bros. Composting Chemicals.
Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals.

Agricultural Lime and Kainit.

Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime.
Genuine German Kainit.

All of which are offered at lowest cotton or cash prices.

Wagons and Powder.

I am also agent for the celebrated Milburn and Tennessee Wagons and have always in stock a full line of 1, 2 and 4 horse wagons. Also, a number of extra width tires.

Also, Agent for Laflin and Rand Rifle and Blasting Powder, and keep in stock any size package desired.

Groceries and Liquors.

In STAPLE and HEAVY GROCERIES I am always in the lead, and have at all times a full line which I offer at lowest prices. In Liquors I have always in stock pure North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskey and Peach and Apple Brandy.

Harness, Woodenware, &c.

I have also added to my stock a full line of Wagon Breeching, Collars, Hames, Lines, Bridles, Whips; and, in fact, everything desired in this line. Also, in Wooden and Willow Ware, such as Brooms, Baskets, Pails, Sieves, &c. &c.

Plows and Plow Castings.

In this line I am always well stocked and can offer special inducements in both Steel and Cast Plows.

Do not fail to give me a call before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.

March 8, 1883. 5tf

BAKER'S

STANDARD GUANO.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE ABOVE

Brand of Guano

for sale either for cash or on crop time.

Very low prices will be given to parties

Buying for Cash.

This GUANO has been sold here for the past three years, and has given great satisfaction.

Any information in regard to it gladly given.

CHAS. HAIGH.

For Chemical Company of Canton.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

Family Groceries.

—VERY BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Tea,

SYRUP, N. O. MOLASSES.

In fact all kinds of

STAPLE GROCERIES.

All goods delivered free.

C. HAIGH,

Nos. 18 and 20 Hay St.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

REAL PROPERTY!

IN TOWN LOTS, FACTORY SITES, RESIdences, Water Powers, Valuable and Improved Farms on the River and in the back swamps, Timbered and Turpentine Lands in the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Bladen, and valuable property in Robeson county, including town lots at Shoe Heel, FOR SALE. Parties desiring to sell or purchase real estate should consult the undersigned. O. H. BLOCKER,

Real Estate Agent.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1882. 104tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved

Seamless Turpentine Stills,

which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS.

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.

December 7, 1882 137tf

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Organinettes $9 to $15; Organinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines.

Repairing a specialty. Terms cash.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

USE THE BEST.

I am Agent for the well known

Stono Phosphate Company,
Walton, Whann & Co. Plow Brand,
Pocomoke Superphosphate,
Allison & Addison Star Brand,
Upshur Guano Company,

whose Goods are superior to most and equal to any brand made. J. B. STARR.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

ASH ELEMENT.

I HAVE A FEW TONS OF ASH ELEMENT. Used with cotton seed or stable manure it is said to be the best and cheapest Fertilizer for cotton and grain that is known. Also, a few tons of Floats or Pure South Carolina Phosphate Rock. J. B. STARR.

Feb'y 22, 1882. 3t

LANDRETH'S

AND

BUIST'S

NEW CROP

GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

GEO. H. HAIGH,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

MARKET SQUARE.

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books; also, all School Books in general use; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers, Envelopes of different grades and sizes; Panel, Cabinet and Photograph Frames, of latest styles and sizes; Photograph and Autograph Albums, Chromos, &c.

Anything in our line not in stock will be ordered at once.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, Rags, Old Iron, Bones, Rope, Dry and Green Hides, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Zinc, &c. Highest cash price paid. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. WARDEN,
at the old Haigh stand,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. N. MARSH, Agent.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.

J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

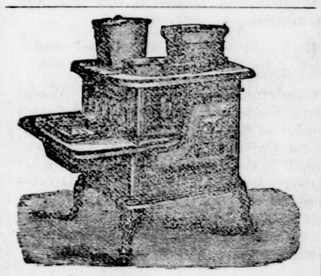
The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf



REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.

We are manufacturer's Agents for both

COOKING AND HEATING

Stoves,

of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.

A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofing Plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.

Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

Iron, Steel,

PLOWS OF ALL KINDS,

PLOW CASTINGS,

CART AND BUGGY MATERIAL,

NAILS, MULE AND HORSE SHOES,

and a general stock of

HARDWARE,

FOR SALE LOW.

CHAS. HAIGH,

Nos. 18 and 20 Hay Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

THE BEST CUTLERY,

so considered the world over:

RODGER'S and WOSTENHOLMES' I X L

Pocket Knives, Razors

AND SCISSORS, at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Ladies in want of a good pair of Scissors call on us.

Feb 8. 1-tf

W. S. PRIOR,

with

D. H. WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware, Brooms,

BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,

Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,

New York.

Feb. 8. 1-tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw, Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave the wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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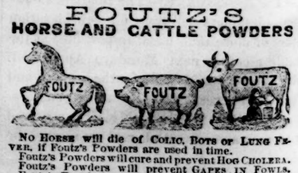

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